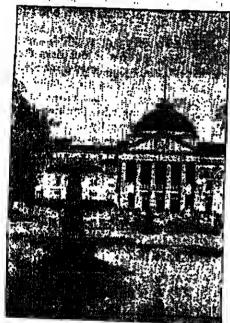
Routes to tour in Germathe German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

PERVERSITY OF JORDAN

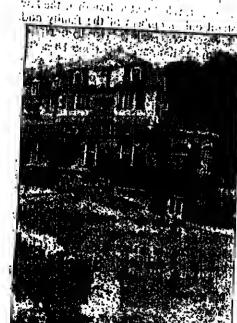
ISSN 0016-8858

The Spa Route



German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically. attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Kobienz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you. haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. in Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the Wirtshaus an der Lahn. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent Kursaal. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.

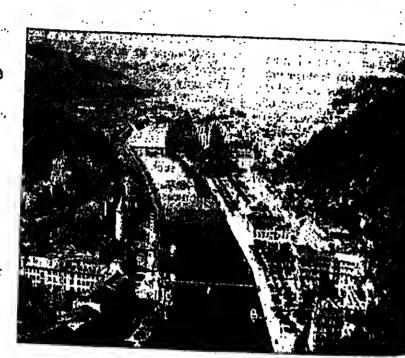


Wiesbaden 2 Schlangenbad

3 Bad Ems

Bad Schwalbach

FUR TOURISMUS EV Arassa 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.





words in Moscow absolute character of Soviet security lor Kahl's visit to Moscow lo

Kohl not likely to mince

mburg, 3 July 1983

second year - No. 1098 - By alr

July comes at an awkward time.

enera talks on missiles and missile

sattoa in Europa are in full swing

lons between the saperpawers

oled off. The chill has set in to

extent that Soviet Foreign Mials-

nvko has dismissed any idea af a

meetlog between Presidents An-

and Reagan as an immediate pro-Palnstaking preparations wera

for a aummit meeting, Mr Gro-

ald. So were atmaspheric imprave-

that Washington was not prepared

ancellor Kohl will make no bones

bout the negotive aspects of rela-

between Bonn and Moscow dur-

man diplomats in Moscow hint

er Kohl and his Foreign Minis-

en Genscher, will be telling the leaders what doesn't satisfy

the Chancellor will be stressing

interest in good relations with

let Union even if missile moder-

same sources suggest that Bonn

prefer the Chancellor's visit not

IN THIS ISSUE

a first tarm in charge: ..

e's no ona siee in aight

est rataa ovar-rated

man atudenta' hopas in

ext edition of THE GERMAN

lominated by the missiles issue,

the Geneva INF talks are sure

major item on the agenda of se-mys of talks. Felt to be unfair for the Soviet

tabehave us though the station-

new missiles were o matter of life

th, of war or peace.

aned the Federal Republic of Ger-

with Its own SS-4 missiles slace

despite this threat relations bet-

the two countries have been good.

(fils threat the Moscow treatica

Kr Kohl is expected to reject the

MBUNE will appear on 17 July.

recovary killer

RESEARCH

visit to the Soviet capital.

at present.

on goes ahead,

williagness to compromise. The Chancellor is likely to hold separate talks with Mr Aodropov, Prime Minister Tikhonov and Defence Minister

Union-to honour bis firm at and with a

lu cach case missile experts from both sides will be present, but it is predominate.

Bonn wants to make it clear to the Soviet Union that the security policy measures it feels are right ought not to be made subject to the future of bilate-

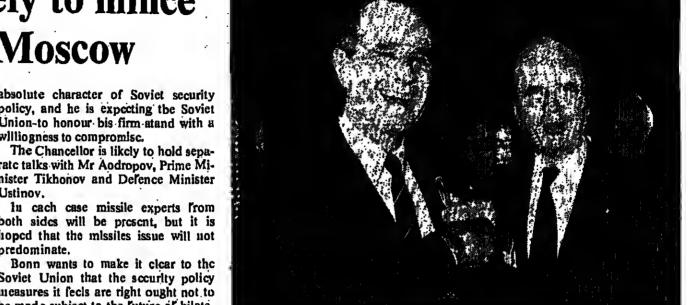
Chancellor Kohl's government is keen to maintain good relations.

The negative aspects of bilateral ties include, as the Chancellor sees it, the decline in the number of ethnic Germans to the granted visas to leave the Soviet Union and start life ofresh in the Federal Republio of Germany.

This "sad chapter" in bilateral ties, as oue German diplomat puts It, will be given a forthright montlon by Chancellor Kohl in view of the burden it imposes on ties between Bonn and Moscow.

His predecessors Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt preferred not to overemphasise the issue. They tried to solve he problem by means of quiet diploma-

In the first slx months of 1983 only 594 cthnic Germans have been Issued with exit visas by the Soviet authorities. The figure last year was 1,196. Over 100,000 arc felt to be atll1 keen to migru-



Amarican Vica-President Gaorga Bush (laft) with Bann Prasident Karl Carstans, Mr Bush was in the Faderal Republic to take part in 300th anniversary calebrations to mark the liret Garman settlers to arrive in America (Story this page).

(Photo: Sven Simon)

ments are ready for signing. No communique is to be issued at the end of the visit. Negotiating the terms would have been too difficult.

German diplomats and observers in Moscow have carefully noted reports in Izvestia, an article in Moscow News by member of the central committee's stuff and a report by Tuss from Bonu.

The basic tenor of these reports and commentaries is gloomy. Chancellor Kohl is said to be associated with "revunchist circles."

Allegations of this kind were levelled at individual Christian Democrats while the CDU was in Opposition in Bonn, but Herr Kohl had not been the subject of such attacks since taking over as Peter Seidlitz



Fireside chat

Planting Bereit South Sec.

President Resgan (left) and the Governing Mayor of West Berlin, Richard von Walzsacker, at the White House. The special probleme of Berlin and the Geneva disermament talks were among the topics during von Weizsäcker's lour-day visit.

A reflection of German public opinion

Jice-President Bush of America, Pre-sident Carstena and Chancellor Kohl attended a special ccremony in Krefeld in honour of the 300th anniversury of the first German settlers in Ame-

Mr Bush was welcomed by 100,000 Krefeld people, 20,000 members of the peace movement demonstrated pcacefully against the arms race and 1,000 demonstrators (at most) ran rlot.

These figures are probably an accurote reflection of German opinion on tles with the United States and on armaments. The number of militant troublemakers is very small yet they hit the

This conveys a distorted pleture of the situation in the Federal Republic und an inaccurate image of the peace movement, which thus tends to be seen as entirely violent, Communist-run and completely anti-American.

German-American Triendship, which the tricentennial celebrations are intended to realizem, developed in the special circumstances of the post-war period.

Yet the Western alllance remains tho cornerstone on which the Federal Republic's polleics are based; and alection results emphasise how fow people would like to see Bonn : pull out of Nator and sea the company of the

The fear of a nuclear arms race is . much more widespread. Reaffirmation of Germao-American Iriendship, sa in Krefeld, would be misunderstood if it were taken to mean automatic approval, of arms policies of any kind.

Bonn may ablde by its Nato commit-

· Continued on page 21, 221,1



WORLD AFFAIRS

Euro missiles: would a plebiscite help?

A Constitutional Court judge, Hel-mut Simon, has suggested that a referendum be beld on the issue of whother missiles should be stationed in Germany. His suggestion was aimed at helping to relax domestic political ten-

What is the point of a referendum? Judge Simon's proposal is for a coasultative referendum, which by definition would not be binding on the Bundestag.

If it were held, either the Bundestsg or a sufficiently largo number of peoplo (the crucial factor in any legal arrangement) could insist on a referendum before any specific major political decislon was taken.

But the result of the referendum would merely serve as a basis for farther discusion and not be binding on bodies constitutionally entrusted with the task of reaching final decisions.

Yet the closer one scrutinises the Idea of a consultative referendum to offset the lack of provisions for a plebiscite in Basie Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, the more heavily the counier-arguments

A morely consultative referendum would run the risk of making the gap in political legitimation that was to be bridged even wider.

What, for Instance, if the referendam were to go against stationing the new missiles in Germany but the government and the Bundestag were to give it the go-ahead, which they would still be entitled to do?

It would be an unenviable choice. Either the will of the people would be disregarded or it would have to be admitted that the leeway allegedly to be retained by constitutional organs had become a sheer farce.

What lasues would be liable to be dealt with in n referendum: whether foreligit residents should be allowed to stay in Germany, for instance?

What if the people were to be asked two different questions simultaneously that had been demagogleally reduced to a seemingly simple alternative?

Thia is not even to mention the fact that opinion polls can establish exactly what views the public hold on a given

Helmut Simon is a staunch supporter of constitutional freedom. Only someone who did not know him could possibly imagine he was unaware of all these

Ho himself admits that his proposal ls a makeshift solution, so those who dialike it will at least appreciate that oven Judge Simon realises it is far frem

Limits are everywhere in evidence; in policy, atomic energy, ecology as a whole, acarce resources, genetio, engineering and so on.

They cannot be overstopped without letting chaoa loose. Trial and error as the path to progress are no longer appropriate. Even a single error could be

Il So it seems reasonable to ask whether there might not be issued on which a majority cannot be in favour today and against tomorrow, 111.

That is why some people, including another judge, feel the missiles debate

is not a political issue. It is, they argue, a matter of life and death.

Even though this argument elevates a partial aspect of security policy to the level of the absolute without due cause the idea fairly underlines the finite nature of political processes.

The problem is that this realisation of constitutionel limits can lead to diametrically opposite conclusions.

While one may argue that the mejorlty mechanism broaks down on certain issues it is also true that in the final anelysis all political issues amount to e chelce between yes and no, between majority and minority. Even if Helmut Simon were right in

saying that the death penalty is another issue on which a political vote is imposable he would have to admit that it was abolished by a political vote.

It follows that in situations in which majority decisions are extremely controverslal the majority and minerity are even more heavily committed to medlate and to reach an understanding.

There must be neither a high-handed use of the majority position nor an arbitrary decision to pull out of the constitational set-up.

When a majority vote is imminent that is going to make beavy demands on the minority because it is of such fundamental significance the majority is dutybound to state its case and be ready to discuss matters.

This is the time for the full extent of debete that justifies democracy over and above its formal procedures. The majority never rules; it merely governs.

That, perhaps, is the main point Helmut Simon has sought to make with his dublous proposal for a referendum. If it is, it is a valid one. Robert Leicht

(SSddeutsche Zetrung, 20 June 1983)

Continued from page 1

ments and agree if need be to the slationing of new US missiles in Germany, bul it will do so solely because it realises it has to. The sim is still to end the

The German government inust continue to stress the need for results at Geneve. Friendship with America need hardly suffer from constant reminders that this must be the targel.

Raif Lehmann (Wesideutsche Allgenieine, 1983)

Expenditure on armamerome AFFAIRS 'just keeps growing' lain speaking

clusion in any agreement

shings and Craisa missiles.

under a delusion if they a

heads aimed at targets a without prompting a reaction

nny inimediale outcome ai the

portunt current Genevs

vict Union."

under way.

"Britnin und France an

Belween 1979 and 1982 world urms and 1 reuch systems create for nevu talks. a year, twice the rate of the previous

That is one of the findings of the 14th survey of arms and disarmament published by the International Peace Research Institute (SIPR1), Stockholm,

The 1983 report expects no immediata results at the muln Geneva disarmament talks on lutermediata nucleur forces and strategic erms reduction.

It is e report that will not disuppoint the passimists. Its findings do not support any bopes of making peace with fewer weapoes. On the contrery.

Military spending is seld to have increased by leaps end bounds. So have the development and production of new wespons, the arms trade and the development of sea and space es lheetres for the next war.

As for positive developments in arms control and disarmament, the SIPRI findings are short and anything but sweet: there bave been none.

Even a rough and ready look et the facts ought to make advocates of securipolicy along melnly military lines

Belween 1979 and 1982 nrms expenditure increased by four per cent per unnum, or roughly twice us fusl us daring the previous four years.

SIPRI estimates total arms spending in 1982 to have amounted to belween \$700bn and \$750bn. The International nrms trade la still booming, having nchleved a growth rate of 80 per cent

In 1982 the United States carried out 17 nuclear tests, the largest aerles since 1970, while the Soviet Union's 31 nuclear tests were the lorgest number in uny one year since 1963.

British and French drms programmes if they go ahead according to plon, are likely to increase the number of Anglo-Frenchi missile warhouds almed at torgets In the Soviet Union from 386 to roughly 2,000 over the next 15 years.

The head of SIPRI, Frank Blackaby, urgently notes the problems the British

Onec again no German published. For agriculturo in the circ was a felt able to run the risk of published that two thirds of Communi-German edition of this 700 published were channelled into agricultu-

The Bonn government could hat is happening on the agricultufur a translation with the associated asket is absurd ... It's time to put
the Federal Political Educated and to this kind of policy."
but Bonn is unlikely to want to German presidency of the BEC
to grow even more sensitive to do
issue.

Karl-Heinz Hare

(Deutsches Allgemeins to the summit Itself was "u meagre
formance." The only positive thirty
hat it did not end with a guarrel.

prehensively informed and as

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in all correspondence pieces quots poli-number which appears on the writte Agracula, bloom your secreta.

on issue of The Soviet Union demand Germany

and France strongly disagre, manceller Heimut Kohl's Benn go"In relation to the balance regiment is not so worried about between least and West, her the feeling of the German De-urgaments for excluding the ric Republic as was the former

"It is merely playing who deteam.

say they are national strategy a policy of encouraging talks a are the SS-20s and the concilistion. But it is less inclined words ebeut the problems.

Chancellor Kelil mede his fthe-oation eddress in the Banst the end of June, the speech vea its full original title: Report State of the Nation in Divided

The SIPRI authors are my restores the letter part of the titlo had been dropped during the

talks on INF, (intermedial, and Kohl's speech and subsecces), und Start, (strategic speeches by Alfred Dregger, lea-They blame political and and intra-German Affulrs Ministerms of balance-of-power spinish Windelen, greeter emphathere is no justification in put on the problems of a divid-Germany than other governments They suy the Start telks done.

lang time, whereas any opening emphasised the idea of a na-success at the INF talks will anity, particularly in the Eurounity, particularly in the Euro-context. Onco ngain, a Gormun missed once missile moderate The stationing of large and of the German Basic Law to new US misslies in Wester infloation.

"will mark u new stage in the feet was an unvernished description of the German realities of the Berstrop."

SIPRI expects some presental, barbed wire and the order to accomplished by the present on the border between East and on governments by the para German, and the expatriation of ment. Paliticious are having German citizens.

public opioion in mind monit towever, such clearly pitched combefore.

But the public will need a Bonn government to cauperate with

they have come up lime as the German presidency of the EEC ugainst the limits of officials was a "presidency of lost opportation of the subject will not limited in the subject will not limited in the subject will not limit on listed in the yearbook.

Once again no German published.

The Cerman Crists the local of the Corner Burnett Constant Control of the Corner Burnett Constant Control of the Corner Burnett Control of the Control of th

ig his opening speech, he anticie criticism. 11c emphasised how listic it was to expect instant reat such a meeting.

merge mdra strongly and clash larply" he eaid. "The cushion of ly has become thinner. Such a

the GDR in the interests of peace. A policy of seeking dialogue and reconcillation will be continued.

The deterioration of the political ellmate following the deaths en the Germeu-Germen border and the cancellation of the visit to West Germany by Eest Germaa leader, Erich Honceker, have not adversely affected the interest shown by the GDR in mainteining discassions with the Federal Repa-

Even the emotional diseassion on the missles deployment issue cunnot change this fact.

Suon after Honecker hud turned down the juvitation to visit the Federal Republic, he stated that the visit has only been postponed.

The GDR economics official, Günter Mittug, virtuelly said tha same thing during talks in Bonn.

The head of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Alfred Dregger, remarkcd that be was most impressed by the tulks with Mittag. Dregger will probubly soon visit East Germany.

The GDR is primarily hoping for economic and financial benefits in its dealing with the Federal Republic. Under the symbolic ambrella of unity disputed by the GDR), the GDR bene-

fits from BEC's customs concessions. Prospects for cooperation have not worsened since the change in Bonn. The carrent plain speaking only meana that false hopes ere not reisod.

But over the next few years efforts by Bonn to steady its own badget will mean that East Berlin will not be phlo to expect too mach, certainly no expensive transport schemes.

Kohl pointed out that inner-German trade went up by 13 per cent last year and the government wants to increase that. There is also interest in caoperation in energy and ecology policies. ... Travelling difficulties and obligatory

carrency exchange far visitors ta the GDR remain big problems.

Huns Jörg Sottorf . (tlandelsblatt, 24 Jone (983)

Minister's remark changes Kohl's debate plans

t locks as if Boun's Minister far LYouth, Family Affairs and Health, Heiner Geissler, messed up Chanceller Kohl's original plan for delivering the state-of-the-nation oddress in the Ban-

The thoughtless and historically untenable remerk by Geissler that pacifism during the 1930s can be claimed to be responsible for the fuet that such a thing as mass marder could occur in Auschwitz meent that Chanceller Kohl was forced to chunge his programme.

He was heping to show Parliament and the public what his Deutschlandpolitik would look like during his period in office as Chancellor.

However, the Opposition took advantage of Geissler's fuux pas and redirected a great deal of the content and style of the subsequent debete on the stateof-the-nation speech.

It was clear right from the start that the SPD's demand for Geissler's dismissul as Micister had no chance of being successful. The Free Democrats were not interested in leaving Geissler standing out in the cold when it came to the

Tho only FDP Bandestag member to abstain was Hildegerd Hamm-Brücher.

Novertheless, Opposition lander Hans-Jochen Vogel and his team did score other successes during the debate.

They managed to get the discussion on Geissler's sllp-ap onto the agenda during the best TV-viewing time. ___.

They forced the Chancellor to make his way to the restrum a second time iast after he had sat down after making his policy speuch. He was obliged to protect and sapport his Minister, who waa ander fire from almost all sides.

mo for research butween 1984 and 1987. "In the field of ecology, we have given some impetus. I sent u memorandam on the problem of the dying forests to the heads of state und government lenders before the auminit in Statt-

"But that is not enough to oversome gard to Europe."

Pctra Kelly, of the Greens, sharply critleised Bonn'a policy towards Euro-

The question must be asked whether

The FDP objected to the Opposi-Carl Otto Lenz, speaking for the joint

CDU/CSU parliamentary group, praised the way the Chancellor conducted

the negotiations in Stuttgart. However, ha did add: "We ought not rest on the laurels of Stuttgart."

Genscher sald that the criticism by the SPD should be levelled against the So-cialist Internationale. In those countries where its members are in government they exert a negative influence on Euro-Bernt Contud

Kohl could not conceal the fact that the regarded the dispute as a naisance.

Indirectly get clearly he criticised the apparent ability of lils party colleague and personnl friend to lese his self-control teo often. Hla ill-considered remarks have frequently been the root of difficulties for his own political camp.

In the Chancellor's own words, Geissler is a "man with strengths of character who cen at times be difficult". During the debate, Kelil practised so-

mething other Christian Democrats would have liked to have seen Geissler do himself: apologisc for a faux pas. Annoyed by continued heckling by

the Social Democrats, Chanceller Kohl remarked that the SPD were apparently finding it difficult to actually "live democracy". He took back this statement n few sentences later.

The parliamentery quarrel over Geissler proved yet aguin how difficult Germans find coming to terms with the

There was a similar incident in 1970. when the CDU/CSU, then In Opposition, demanded the dismissal of Minister Alex Möller for accusing the Christian Democrats of being closer to the right-wing groups who supported Hitler at the end of the Wolmar Republic than to the Social Democrats.

Although mere carefully worded this time, there were similar implications during the state-of-the-nation debate

this year. Hans-Jochen Vegel: "I don't wish to associate Helner Gelssler and your purty with noo-Nazi acitivities, but"

Or Parliamentury Secretary Fischer from the Greens: "Did Hitler come to power with the help of foreign countries, or wasn't it more a case of support from your German National predecessors, the lingenbergs and Pupens, the Krapps end the Flicks?"

Such comments were, of course, bound to lead to emotional scenes.

The Chancellor retorted: "We have no need to prove that we know what domoeratic und anti-Nazi uttllades mean", or "neither the chairman of the CDU nor the general secretary of this party need prove this to anyono. Their own life histories apeak for themsel-

In the end, Gelssier did back down the wey he should have dono a week

The Minister admitted that he should have rounded off his remarks by adding that racial hatred and National Sociuliem were really to blame for Auschwitz.

Goissler went evon further. In his opinion, it would have been better not to have mentioned Auschwitz at all. Instead, he should have asid that the pacifist mood prevelent in western democracles during the 30s mude the "war"

noasible in the first place.

Too late. The term "Auschwitz", hus now become o part of the current political diagnasion ia Germany.

The anfortunate thing is that Gelssler didn't use the expression first, He was only referring to a statement made by the Greens in an interview when he made his remark.

The Greens regard the coming deployment of Nato missiles as a possible "nuclear Ausehwitz".

This virtually puts Nalo desonce policy on the samolevel as the Nazl wur cri-Gisbert Kuhn t Kieler Nuchrichten, 24 June 1983)

Polish officials breathe easy again as the Pope departs

Top-ranking officials of the Communist regime in Warsaw must have breathed a sigh of relief when the Pope reached the end of his visit to Poland and flew back to Rome.

This relief may well have been shared Western politicians who feared that in the wake of the Pope's visit uncontrollable mass reactions might prompt harsh counter-measures by security forces,

In Nova Huts tens of thousands of Poles demonstrated in support of the banned Solidarity trade union while the notorious security police looked on in unaccustomed idleness.

Any dramatio development in this connection would have strengthened the hand of opponents of the Papal visit among doctrinaire Party officials and weakened that of General Jaruzelski

and Communist reformers led by Vice This being so, an essing of Western sahctions could strengthen the position The visit gave millions of Poles and opportunity of demonstrating to the

world at large their religious convicilons (political too, under an atheist re-

They were the Papai "divisions" about which Stalin sarcastically inquired, and Polish Communists will have their work cut out counteracting the sffeet of the Pope's estmons.

ed about the entire business so far. Yet the visit upgraded the Polish military regime, which was previously internationally isolated, and General Jacqueski personally too.

His invitation to the Pope was a diurageous and daring decision that could yet play's part in defusing Poland's dumestic contradictions even though the dialogue might initially ba limited to

of Polish moderates. (Der Tagesspiegel, 24 June 1983)

Euro policies spark clash

hat it did not end with a quarrel.

of the Community.

stern Europe had economically olitically drifted Into more Iroubl-

wing such times, national intedemands preater and more dein Bundestag

liberate efforts towards European soli-"In Stattgart we made the decisions

which could be expected of us at thie In Kohl's opinion, It la most upreallstle to expect such a summit moeting to solve the problems of future Community financing, budgetary discipline and the adjustment of the Common Agricultural Policy "for all ten summit nations

at the same time and ones and for all". The Council has set deadlines and ie hoped that the desired results will be The Stuttgert "puckage deal" takes into account the German desire for a

nuncial cutbacka and restructuring. Future negotiatione on this point are likely to be difficult, said the Chancellar. Thore are only then chances of success if such negotiations are carried out in a mood of mutual trust and a spirit of

moro limited budgetary dynamics, fi-

solidarity. Kohl described the following as successes during the German presidency: the reform of the aocial fund, improvement of goods traffic, and the completlon of work on the guldeline program-

Hauff commented that the only positive thing about Stattgart was the fact thet the meeting did not end with n

quarrel. the resignation and weariness with re-

tho "ceremonial declaration" agreed on In Stattgart la not lhe work of cynics in tha face of the exlating waste of raw materials, unomployment and major

tion's "belly-aching".

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich

(Die Welt, 23 June 1983)

ommen Market leaders have put

together the biggest package of

lems the European Community has

package was put together ut the

et summit. Severel parts ure in-

anart now depends on the whole,

Ing the DM1.7bn rebate on Bri-

contribution to the 1983 EEC

sgreement is not reached on the

package by December, the dead-

or the 1984 budget, Britain's rebute

robably need to be shelved too.

for Spain and Portugal.

ksge also exists between ratifica-

of the new EEC financial frame-

and ratification of membership

th sre to ba submitted simulan-

ly to national perllaments. EEC

is were confident in Stuttgart that

he five problems tled up in a single

the futura of the European Com-

would be the case by mid-1984.

THE EEC

Vogel's first term in charge: there's no one else in sight



Hans-Jochan Vogel, the lesder of the SPD parliementary party in the Bundestag since 8 March, has ovoided meking any scrious mistakes during his first 100 doys as Opposition

"I expected to come up against big. very blg problema...", Vogel admits. "In terms of those expectations, things heve gone pretty well."

Although Vogel's appraisal of his own performance since his party's generai election defeat sounds rather restrained, there is no trace of faintheer-

Just one week before the Bundesing's summer recess, Vegci feels that he has done a good job and has "kopt the outfit together". This is more than many pessimists had predicted.

The Sociel Democratic Party, which lost e great deal of support during the March elections, is still in the process of waking up to new political reultiles. After 16 years in government, the new role of Opposition party takes some getting used to.

Even leeding politicians in the purty's parliomentary group are still adjusting. The general mood within the porty is still a mixture of ptalse, criticism, resignetion and enthusissm.

Vogel remains through it all a rock of stability. Ia he the SPD's one-man

Vogel is owere of the complicated end jumbled-up situation in his party, but he is not too keen to call o spade a

Some of his perty colleagues, who wish to remain nameless, criticise his style of leodership or complain about hia political vision.

Others are oqually vehement in their entitualasm and support for his style and mannerisms.

It is difficult to get a cicar picture of Vogel's popularity within his own party. Remarks mede by two of the party's top-level politicians prove the point. One refers to the "very good mood" within the party, whereas the other states that the SPD's parliamentary group is

obout to explode". The truth of the matter is that there is of present no alternative in the SPD to Hans-Jochen Vogel, whose predecessor as parliamentery party leader was the "old man" of German politics, Herbert

This is why criticism is boing toned down and praisa is being given freely.

that during his period as Opposition leader in Berlin's House of Representatives he only had 50 politiciens to lead. in the Bundestag there are 201.

it's certainly not easy to carry on where Herbert Wehner loft off.

After ell, four fifths of the Social Democrats in the Bundesteg have never experienced what it is like to be in en Opposition party.

After being ousled from government, there was a great denger that the party would wallow in self-criticism and even slart tearing itself epart.

Vogel sees himself as in the main n with self-confidenman of the executive. In the fuce of the ce, is "quite sntisfipost-clection uncertainties, lie lias focussed more offention on getting to grips with the purty's organisational structures than many believe necessary.

Agoinst substantial opposition, centrcd around Hans Apcl, he pushed through an organisation model which tallored the party's political leadership to his own person and eight deputies. These eight shadow ininisters are responsible for the purlismentary purty's politicol activitias.

In addition, there are five parliamentory secreturies. Together with the eight shadow ministers and Vogel himself. they form the parliamentary party executive, the Opposition real decisionmaking body.

Msny party colleagues refer to this mode of organisation as "departmental administration", a play on the Vogel's Berlin days. In Berlin, he was necustomad to having a porty apparotus beneath him, rather thon liaving to come to terms with men and women of un equal perliamentory status.

The pressure to conform to his hicrurchleal set-up saems to be one of the major Internal problems in the SPD parliomontary perty, although Vogel's intention is not to suppress originality.

Among the circle of Vogel's closest colleagues, there is o down-to-earth ossessment of the new leadership structure: "We can reuct much fuster politically than we used to; we can recognise internal conflicts und solve them much

However, the centralist structure does run the risk of ullowing only the eight top politicians to get publicity, whereas the non-prominent members of the purty find it more difficult to guin utten-

Many feci that the ficxibility shown by Vogei on this point will decide on

Vogel's success in the long run. "The mun is used to monocrutic

6 It looks as thought chance is the thing he is most frightened of 9

atructures; now, he's surrounded by pcopla who have gathered their own political experience... He should perhaps show greater confidence in their abilities. This will make or break him in the long run."

Vogel is a punctuality fanatic, a workeholic and an ardent letter-writer. He Whan esked to give a rundown of his prefers to jot down notes rather thon oly on his memory

Although he has e committel way ebout him, he is mainly concerned about the issues et steke.

In a nutshell, Vogel is no easy boss. His follow Social Democrats heve got used to this, even though they still moun and groan as they always have

Vogel is convinced that bureaucratic organisation is a means of making more controlleble a political structure which is difficult to control."

Horst Ehmke, onc of Vogel'a eight deputies, and a mun who brims over

ed" with the system of organisation. In his words, Vogal is doing u "pretty good job politicolly", which is praisa Indeed from the otherwiss restrained Elimke. As Elimke. As Ehmka points out. anyone who wunts to convince him (Ehmke) of the necessity of o particulor political mova must be willing to discuss it openly. Mony see Ehmko aa Vogel's right-hand man, although offi-

cielly there is no

such thing. Are tha

Bundestog es sutis-

majority of Sociol Aorosa the big divide . . . Hana-Jochen Vegel (left) Lage in Stuttgert were:

fied with Vogel as Ehmke is? There ure of coursa various groupings. The former ideas. strong urm of the parliumentary purty. the so-colled Kanalurbeiter group, still

Sept. 41 1115 ...

· 5 程升度/用户。[4]。

現的 (1. 95:14 中かけ)

exists but has become weaker. Ever since the personnel struggles huve become less important, and as Herta Däubier-Gmelin remarks "more time is spond tolking about issues rather thon personalities", the internal formation of purty opinion moves along new

The right-wing und the left-wing scem to have become woaker, the "centre" appours to gnined in strength. The influence of Hons Apel, as intellectual spokesmun fur u centre-right muvement, shuuld not be underestimated

There are irreconcilabilities on hoth

Hertu Dilubier-Ginelin (left-wing); "Apci? Yes, u definitely pieusunt chu-

Gerhard Sehröder, unother purty leftwinger, olso had nothing critical tu say about Hons-Jochen Vogel; "I really like

In Schröder's opinion, the way the purty discussed the missile deployment issue was a prime example of this new style. Vogel gives "other opinions a fair chance", "doesn't steamroller his opponents", "hendles opposition very well", "shows a clear politicol intention". Schröder feels that Vogel should "keep to hia present atyla".

And as if this weren't enough praise, Schröder advises him not to "take the vonities of his subleeders into conside-

Although prestige plays a part in the different assessments of Vogel by his colleagues in the parliamentary party, the motives ero also connected with the differing opinions on issues.

Many perty colleagues who object to Vogel's political siyle are really objecting to the political course he is taking.

It could be described as a "course of integration", once a slumbling-block for party chairman Willy Brandt, and felt by many to heve too much of a leaning to the left. In fact, some feel that Vogel is leading the party towards

a (left-wing) fringe area la the development of Community

The internal dispute short issues related to expansion of the which tries to describe the story Market: which tries to describe the peace monomon Morket; sign of this cunflict, which peace problems of a number of been covered up by Vogelia amber-states in the budgetary sector," munt position.

logether with the immediate many psy much more into the EEC rogether with the immediate them by the more into the EEC ve of "kycping the outher" than they get back; end Vogel is huping to establish the economy packege, or os the image for the SPD of the man monlage put it, "the need for strictent party in Opposition." budgetery discipline."

This accounts for the head the order in which they are listed is which matters. It stimp as the disciplination of

which mutions, Parliaments addental and in no way indicative of and draft bills have been bodiles. The Stuttgort communique the Bandestag.

Insylventering by the SPF Council of Ministers.

thu other Opposition party, is the targets are listed. How they are stunding in the wings.

However, there is still a gain to be up to the Europeon Commission uncertainty as the what is going to usel to get to work on them.

The targets are listed. How they are studying the second instructed to droft two these learning are the second instructed to droft two these learning are the second instructed to droft two

possis by the beginning of August year 1983" is over. Many talk of the claborate ten the EEC's summer recess starts).
dern economic and social as the is to deel with a reform of the help many of the unions of mon Agricultural Policy, tha other possible changes to the regional structural crisis. social fund and structural aid to At the moment, there is not

seeking new parliamentary Grand Coulition is only seems Oreece, es chairman of the Com-Market in the second half of 1983, Next year, Vogel will be malkely to be able to hold the first the deputy chairmanship al

noves by the Community while on

other hand ensuring that policies

carried out at no further cost and

from Helmut Schmidt. This wife before the recess. wever, strengthen his position and the construction of reforms es enln his reply to Chancelle and the summit communique is
nolicy speech on 4 May, Vote to the one hand to modernise existing
ussurance that the SPD was a followed by the community sectors for furto lay down priority sectors for fur-

of any catastrophe. "We are going to practice ! not obstruction", he said

Vogel is probably boping to the fact that party member is bothered by the reaucratic approach and is order and form he says!

The community fund require-reaucratic approach and is order and form he says!

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The community fund require-reaucratic approach and is order and form he says!

The community fund requi

of most.

And it looks as though characters to Brussels on which tho thing Hans-Jochen Vogel is the last

m on the agenda. Marin E A number of Common Market count Suddenache Zelles Would have been prapared to in-

all-or-nothing package deal crease their contributions to the EEC

immadiately.

Leaders cobble together a massive

The main opponents wera Britain and Germany, although both were persuadcd to indicate that they would be preparod to go ahead with any increase in VAT rovenue on which the Ten might

Development of Community policies: This must be taken to mean both the Improvement of existing policies und agreement on new ones.

The Stuttgort aummit resolved to promote further EEC activities in research. innovetion and naw technologies. The heeds of govarnment for one felt collaboration would cut out duplication.

By ending duplication in resoarch work governments would be making a contribution to more effective use of public money.

They would also be helping to improve the competitiveness of European compenies, os for instance by meens of the Esprit progremme (short for European Special Programme for Research und Development in Information Tech-

In response to a special requeat by both Germeny and Frunce the following pussage was included in the Stuttgart communioué:

"Environmental protection, employment opportunities, especially for the young, und welfara policies are to be given equel priority."

No mention was made of anything more specific.

 Issues related to Common Market expansion: This mainly means protection of farmers in Italy, southern Frunce und Greece once Spuin and Portugal

The amount of Meditarrenean products merketed within the EEC will in-

crease dramatically once Spain and Portugal join.

Farmers are worried prices might plummet ond clamour for price guaruntees similar to thosa evelishe for agricultural produce further north, such as milk end wheat.

Hero too the summit communiqué does not go into details.

 Tha contribution problams of Britain end Germany: The alm, in summitesc, is "to arrive at measures that on bulance prevent the constantly recurring problems between member-countries on the financial reporcussions of the Community budget and its financ-

Several strategies ere under consideration. The EEC budget will need to be religged in such a way to ensure that two thirds does not go on the Common Agricultural policy.

Britoin derives very little benefit from the existing system because it exports very little farm produca end imports a great dcal.

Another epproach would be to graduato the funds remitted by individual countries to Brussels in accordance with "objective criteria," such as GNP or ugriculturel output.

There must definitely be no more ennual debates on tha amount Britain is to be reimbursed and how much Germany is to contribute toward tha rebate.

 Stricter budgetary disciplina: The moin sector in which discipline neads enforeing is egriculturo.

Common Market leaders are egreed that the fundamental principles of agricultural policy ought to be retained, but they would like to see effective control of ugricultural spending.

No specific rafarcnce was made to a reduction. All that was said in the com-

muniqué was that; "All member-countrics must make their contribution toword the savings that noed to ba cffect-

Views differ on hew the Common Agricultural Policy can be changed. On this point the debete is evidently back to souara one.

Germany would very much like to omend price policies, guarantees for Individual products or make producors partly responsible.

In other words, formers would have to foot part of tha bill for surplua production.

The French favour e different anproach. They note that the morket prospects for European fodder grain are hit by high imports of soya products from oversess.

So they would like to see import restrictions imposed on soybean products, which would be sure to rouse America's

These examples indicate het there are a number of ways in which the Common Agricultural Policy could be amended. The summit communiqué lists thom but doea not stete e prefer-

Not just agriculture

The EEC heads of government dld not limit their appeal for economies to the ogriculturel sector.

Over the next six months ull axisting policies will be checked for duplication. They specifically include the regional and social funds, for instence.

By the year'a and the Europeon Audit Office will also hove reviewed expenditure in Brussels for budget economy.

The European Community sat itself ambitious targets in Stuttents, but they ere worded in such vague terms that the Council of Ministers end the EEC Commission in Brussels now foce the problem of getting down to details.

(Dle Welt, 21 June 1983)

merica wants the EEC to change its Augriculturo policies so farmers are not given incantives to produce surplu-

Washington fecla increasingly aubjected to what it acos as unfair EEC competition in world merkets for farm producc.

The Common Market system of ensuring formers earn reasonable incomes by guaranteeing to buy major products such es milk and wheat at artificially high prices that are increased ennually has made Europe self-supporting in

It has elso icd to constantly growing surpluses that can only be sold in world merkets by being subsidised to the hilt.

The United Statea seys this turns world market prices upside down and increasingly forces American producers out of traditional markets.

It is easy to see why the Americans ure annoved: there ere mountains of foodgrain end lakes of wine stockpiled in the EEC; cut-price butter la sold to the Soviet Union and cut-price poultry to the Middle East.

The United States has called on the European Community to rejlg its egricultural policy in such a wey that social seccurity is provided for farmers but without giving an incentive to produce farm surpluscs.

The Americans are not interested in what the Common Market does interAmerican bid to get farm subsidies cut

nally and whet it costs EEC texpeyers, but they are keenly interested in what the European Community, gets up to in world markets.

If only there were no sales guorantees, they sey, aupply and demand would regulate the market and strike o relative balance, with the least expenaivo producer invariably praveiling in a free merkot.

This sounds fine end in theory is absolutely right. Common Market consumers would certainly be able to buy food much cheaper then et present, probably at prices as low as they alwaya have been for consumera in the United

But the equation only works when agriculture is viewed solely in economic torms. In Europe there ore sound reasons for bearing sociological, political end ecological aspects in mind too.

The structure of European agriculture is anything but setisfactory. In the United States only 2.7 per cent of the population earn thair living from farming. In the Common Market the average is 13 per cent or ao.

In southern regions of the EEC in porticular there are still far too many smallholdings that are not going to survive in the long run.

This structure, which has teken aheno over the centurios, is In need of revision, but it must not be done at the stroke of a pen.

Care must be taken to develop rural areas economically and industrielly in such e way as to ensure that ex-fermers are not uprooted and are assured of social ssfaguards.

The alm cannot, as Europe sees It, be to arrive at farming areea of US propor-

...In America there are extensive areas where agro-industry tolerates nolther a bush nor a tree in botwoen fields, where there is nowhere a bird can nest and i Is herdly worth while taking a walk.

The overriding consideration is to cut production costs and everything is subordinated to this principle.

Keeping e voried countryside and pretty villages that are worth living in can only be done at a price, and in the final ehelysis it is sure to meen that farming will be more expensive in Europe than In America, where industrial methods ere preferred.

Within reasons Europa ought to be prepared to pay the price. In return it will retain a living environment of ines-

Conlinued on page 8



On 17 March the Bandeabank announced that it bad redeced tho key lending rate by a princely figure of one per cent in an effort to stimulate the economy. The President of Germany's central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, felt that be had gone to "the limit of that which is acceptable" in moking this move.

On the same day, however, the interest rates for mortgagea, which had been declining for months, suddenly began to rise onco more.

The coincidence of both events mada it look as if the basics of economic theory bad gone haywire.

Last week, the bead of the Garman Mortgage Association, Hans Güother Schönemann, referred to o "Frankenstein on the capital market" when speaking of the latast federat loan. At eightund-three-quarter per ceot it saamed to indicate that the downward trend for Interest rates is changing direction.

Talking to mortgage backers last weak, Herr Pöhl admitted that he no longer knows what is hoppening. As one earwitness quotes, Germany's top monetary official pointed out that thero are threa possibilities: either the loterest rate will rise, or it will fall, or it will stay

It is very difficult to fathom out the reasons wby mortgage sociaties are not towing the general interest-rate line.

They viewed Polii's generous gesture as the delayed confirmation of an intarest rate reduction which already existed on the capital market. In their opinion, there is no chance of a further drop in interest rates in the immadiate future.

increases all round

For this reason, they have loaded higher annuities onto their house-builders. However, those wlabing to build and own their own homes are not the only ones hit by the unexpected turnobout on the capital market. Short-term loans will also cost more. The Federal Repablio is in the process of being bowled over by n new wave of interest rote in-

The treasurers in Bonn, consistently forced to borrow on occount of the gaps In the budget, were the first to show tho

In an effort to keep the solvent citizens and anterprises happy and motivato them to hand over their money, the government borrowers bave increased their interest rates for savings bonds, Federal treasury bonds and other finsnce bonds. The lowest rate is now almost six per cent, and other credit lenders will soon be forced to follow suit.

Investors were pleased, ecocomio experts pessimistic. As Pohl told his bahking colleagues; the turnsbout in interest rates has got him worried.

He is worried that this new apward trend for interest rates may well dampen the omerging general mood of optimiam in the economy.

As Pobl pointed out: "After ail, the drop in interest rates was one of the pils of the gradually discernible econo-

The head of the Bundeabank could do nothing but stand by ond watch as the pillar began to crumble.

In a mood of resignation, Pohl emphasised: "Once agaio, it has become clear how closely linked our interest rato is lo that of the US doliar,"

The borrowing of dollars has just become more expansive - the most serious result of the unsuccessful econo. mic summit in Williamsburg.

Originally, the heads of government

THE ECONOMY

Interest rates over-rated as a recovery killer

hod quite the reverso in mind. They ware hoping to be abla to persuade President Reagan to adopt o course of interest-rate reduction.

Reagan's guests in Williamsburg could have saved theersoives the journcy. There was no wuy the President was going to cat down the imgo budgetary deficit of \$200bn.

However, all those of the conference (with the exception of the Americans, of ceursa) reollsed that if this figure is not reduced there will be no reduction in the dollar interest rates.

Washingtoo'a "naver-never" proach is a signal to the backs and atock exchanges that the government still needs more money - hence, the bigh Intorest ratea

The current yield for capital investors in the United States is obout 11 per ceot. As Pohl pointed out, many fatwalleted German busioesamen find it hord to resist this kind of temptation.

Top-lavel failuro in Williamsburg meant that there was only one thing Garmany could do: increase interest ratas. And this is exoctly whot is happening of the moment.

Politicians, economio experts and monetery officials, who were still in middle of their upswlog baild-up, were stunned by this hard fact of ilfo.

There was no hiding tha pessimism which bas now replaced the exaggeroted optimism shown oorller on in the

Even the German Minister fur Ecunomio Affairs, Coant Otto Lambsdorff, couldn't offer any pick-mc-ups. Daring the dabete in the Bundesteg on the government's unnaul economic report, ho expressed his feurs that the letest interest-rata development moy well endanger growth prospects.

Opposition politicians, llans-Jochen Vogel ond Monfred Lainstain, oll too readily took the opportunity to gloatingly lament that Chancellor Kohi muy not create the upswing after eil.

Complaints by politicians are saperfluous. In reality, the interest rute is only morginally significant for economic development.

Rising Interest raies cannot throttle the boom, just as o reducilon in interest rates is unable to force an economic

According to economic theory, cheap borrowing stimulates the economy as it induces consumers to buy on oredit, and firms are able to finance new investments more easily. None of this is true in practice.

Factory Installationa aro so under-atilised at the moment that a growing demand could quile easily be catered for via existing capacities.

Even if the interest rutes were extremely low, businesses have no reason of present to expand.

The renewol of depreciated equipment is planned by industry many years in advance. Interest-rate movements do not exert that great an influence on such plans,

When it comes to plant construction, most firms don't bother to invest if the only way to do so is via favourable fi-

On the other hand, if o firm has a new product, it will invest in market launching come what may.

Barkhord Müller-Küstner from the Reconstruction Loan Corporetion in Fronkfurt, an Institution which finunces riak investmenta, atutes:

"The effect of the interest rate should not be overrated. Interesting innoviltions oro necessary when the time comes. Action has to be taken fust, even if there are unfavoareble interest rutes."

Yeur-on-year reports by the Association of Independent German Business Men (ASU) confirm the relotive insignificonco of credit costs in the eyes of ma-

On n rating scolo of the 12 most serious problems facing German companies, tha ioterest rotes, as Association secretary Dietor Tenhoff remarks, "nre sarprisingly among the lost four," Even in 1981, when interest roles

wore extremely high, the cost of borrowing only ranked in tenth position. Consumers show themselves to be even more robust with regord to interest rotes than the business world.

If they haven't got the necessory ready cash, thay ore more then willing to ollow reteilers to finunce the parchinse of TVs, fridges and new clothes, no motter how iligh the cost of borrowing.

The blg mell-order firms, which make baying on credit cusier by allowing the castomer to pat u cross ogainst the desired mode of payment, have been finding this out for years.

One member of the Neckermenn (mail-order form) board of firecture, Werner Piotrowski, sees the increase of on-credit baying as u result of "thu lower levels of disposiblo incomes. Costamers don't core about the interest rute

The same gues for the Humburgbesed mall-order firm Ottoversand: "There is no correlation whatsoever between interest rete levels and borruw-

This sector, therefore, which saffered it first turnover drop since the wur last your, is not anduly concerned about the duvelopment of interest rates.

Their limited expectetions with regard to future basiness prospects are duo to a different reason: the incomes of the moss of the population are stug-

Anonymous bankers

German bonkers, who et present flnonce private consumption to the tune of about DM 145bn, have had the same experience as retail traders.

The level of interest rates has "no effact whatsoever" on the demand for consumer credits.

And one major bankers confirmeti that there is "no connaction at ali" in this respect, it is an

However, none of those questioned wunt to be quoted. The monetory managers seemed to be scared of waking sleeping dogs.

If their customers suddenly etart taking a closer look at the interest rates before buying their cars, video recorders or jewellery, the banks might lose out on profitable business.

Experts who show out what makes Mr Average tick feel, bowover, that such worries are exaggerated.

As Carmen Lakaschus, L. FINANCE scarch into marketing and ki

for this decision: unemplo

As the inflation reto has fe

There ere only a few the though appearances can be deceptasses uf "chenp" money spondiffe, Germany would seem to be on anothers on to bay more. Eventuring of un economic upswing, the includes ere very complex.

The farmitage industry for a white faced by the semical property for the semical prop

The l'arnitare indastry, for a industry, ind stort of the yeer.

The reason was not so much to solve our problems, at least in fuvourable credit terms for the timediate future?

up u femily, but the fact that the answer is a straight-forward no. the instolment savings agreed our many economic indicators receased ut the start of the year. The furniture trade recorded tanger that we may repeat the kind ver increase of 13 per cent de titakes we made in the past. Too first querter of 1983.

first querter of 1983.

Better credit terms for carling king and acting.

more important. One in two p to how, wa've neglected such men cers is ordered on a credit lages. We tried to explain inflation,

Germen car-uwnors one in growth, state indebtedness and

private money-lenders about apployment by pointing towards the This would suggest that the factories of oil, the high interest rotes, terest rates is not increase the series to trade, just to mention a uccompanied by an increase scapegosts. number uf ecers registered.

purticularly obvious in the seal what is the real problem? construction industry.

Someone wishing to buy a solution of the city outskins, were alrusted by the other persons. So per cent of the money man their activities on their own needs. DM2.100. Two years ago, is fricularly worried about how the hove had to nay DM3.000. hove hud to pay DM3,000.

Morgage banks are having we assertion can be most clearly llovertime ut the moment. Fifty Falled by the relationship between
more residential-building loss highly developed industrialised

granted during the first four matthes and those which are less deve-i983 than at the end of last year.

Even the now rising intend after Chinese, for example, would be which are three-quarters of a pe up on the lowest level registers in residential building.

Muny potentiui buildersions upplying for loung fast will at Irend in interest rates.

This is at least one positive the concerned reaction to the end Bundesbank President Poll

Admittedly, the louder the their worries about the risk of terest rates killing economic fere more businesses are likely to Politicians were not able to

not careful, their pessimists may talk the promising first that upswing to death. Wolfgung Gehrma

Heinz Blothmann (Die Zes, 11)

underlines, the man on the spellingers of the man on the spellingers of the spellingers of the second by lollers. Treachery lurks behind a gay springtime mood



yet we are still faced by the seme ons we were on the last two occuis it the kind of upswing which is

the gay springtime mood of ecoerecovery blotted out the abijity to nolate the winter to come, or Credit and cars king less metaphorically, the ability ske the essential adjustments in the ral economic ond social way of

The link between easier serve of the problem for fear of hav-and the stimulation of the stimulation of the stimulation of the state of

an ationally und internationally, liver since the mortgage in the war sense and for goods and services is been brought down, there is all, we really wanted to provide the tween 50 and 80 per cent was the morning till late at night, and in hiay 1981 the effective matterest for five-year mortgages to the morning till late at night, and it our prosperity.

It only requirement is that one of the best five the morning till late at night, and it our prosperity.

It only requirement is that one of the best level ind dropped to obout a fing to the needs of others. This cent.

thore than willing to buy trawlers, tractors und other places of machinery frem us if we showed en interest in their silk embroidery or pig's bristle.

' The seme applies to Africa. If we showed a marked preference for precious woods, citrus fruits and coffee, we could export u greater number of goods to this continent.

As it is, these things have meant very little to us up to now. We are only then interested in these products if we can buy them at ridiculously low prices (in terms of the efforts made to produce them). This applies to many products from Third World countries.

Or let's be honest, which of us would be willing to work an extra half-hour to be obla to bay o glass of orange juice?

'And yet this is axactly what is necessary if the efforts of a German Industrial worker are to be rewarded in the same way as those of a Moroccan agricultural worker.

OK, no-one is going to criticise the German worker for earning as much as he can during his 40 or 35-hour week, trying to get as much holiday time as possible, or making sure that ther is u fulr system of social walfare benefits and good pension schemes.

But the German worker need not be surprised if Indian and Brazillan farmers will never be in a position to buy the products the German worker produces, even though the "need" is there.

.Up to now, we have tried to cover up Illis interrelationship by seemingly in-crossing the parchasing ability of our castomers via lending them the money

We realised that we had been fooling ourseives when our "customers" were not even able to pey buck the interest on the loens we had granted them.

The deceptive appearance gave wuy to harsh realities. At the prices which we believe our goods and services to be worth, there is only limited internationail demand for such goods and servi-

This fact applies not only to the relationship between the industrialised and developing countries, but also to Individaal domestic markets."

Certain social strata which could be demand factors behave in o similar way towards the suppliers of certain servi-

They are not willing to previde particuiarly innovative and creative aervices - even if there is a domand for them -In exchange for freshiy-painted windows, a weeded rose-bed or another tie.

They prefer to do without another tia and leave the windows unpainted (or paint them themselves).

And this is our dilemmal When it comes to economio upswing and full employment, it is not the need of those . really."in need" which counts, whether nationally (this is a cardinal error of the union way of thinking) or international, ly (an error of the trade policies practised during the past two decades).

More decisive is tha need of those social strata and nationa to provide goods and services for which others are willing to make great efforts to buy.

Even if it sound paradoxical to many: the needs of the well-to-do provide the primary impulse for economic growth and full employment, not thosa of acciety's poor.

The so-called iocomotive theory, which atates that the most powerful in dustrialized countries should get their aconomias moving to drag the other out of International economic recession, reflects part of this realisation.

However, it neglects a second aspect of the realisation, namely that the laws which apply internationally also apply to the domestic markets.

The supporting thrust of the economically powerful groups are needed if the economy is to be stimulated.

This does not mean the rich have lo be made richer. It does however imply that a new balonce is needed. In an effort to establish

such a balunce, the economically more powerful must reach a compromise with lliose who are no so well-off.

This is particularly true at an interna-

So long as products from developing countries are not allowed to "cost anything" here, such countries will never be able to become true eastomers of industrialised countries. This also applies to the economic und

social relations within highly industrialised countries. Economic upswing cannot last unless the more powerful economic groups are motivated to make it

Without such motivation, the economic upswing and the fight against unemployment are doogged by almost inaurmountable obstacles.

These obstacles must be removed if society is to be changed and such objec-

> Dr Meinhard Micgel (Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,

Telling lack of clanging at the retail till

conomic trend reports ond restrain. ed economic forecasts made by the major trading compunies recently would indicate that 1983 looks like outdoing 1982 os the most difficult postwor year eyer for retail trading.

The turnover, profit margin and eco. nomic performanco figures apeak for

Above ali, the department stores and the mall-order companies have not felt he effects of the recovery of consumer

Mail-order companies, some of which have not exactly got a reputation for being cheap (Otto, Quelle), are sufforing from something which used to be to their advontage.

Their prica is valid for the whole season. This means that the mail-order firms cannot react ao fast to price changes. The specialist retall trader can change the price tags over night or put "cut-price" swimsuits in the window as soon as the san comea out.

... The traditional department stores are more flexible in this respect. They have ulways placed an emphasis on a "wider range" ond sought a more qualified demand than the self-service department stores and consumer marketsi

The Increased awareness of consumers of prices favours, of course, the cheaper of two offers, olthough cheap ought not be confused with poor quali-

The winner is the one who offers goods of equal value at a lower price.

The trading firms have to cut back. their costs and economise, be more creative with regard to storing and distribution methods, organisation, range

As many small retail stores in certain branches have shown, what is needed is Inventiveness. Size is not decisive. In fuct, the larger firms are sometimes less

wiln the case of the department store companies, necessity has become the mother of invention now that the fat yaars where no brainwork was needed

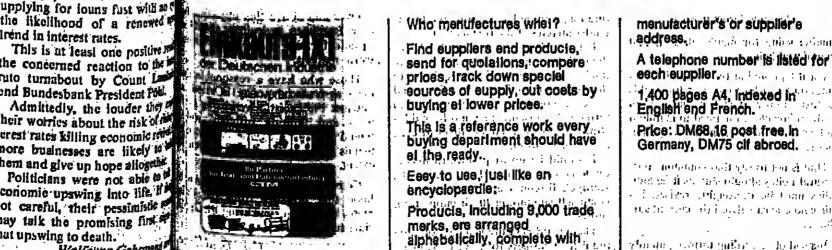
in the food retail trade. Aid has taken on the role, of taskmaster and many chain stores are responding, ... i., Butchers and bakers make it clear

thot they are not going to take tilings This year could be a year of change

in the retail trade, (Rheinische Post, to June 1983)

and a miligrary transport to

March, will udversely effect 220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Find suppliers and producte, send for quolailons, compere prices, irack down speciel sources of supply, out costs by buying ei lower pricee.

buying department should have el the ready. Eeev to use! fust like en · · · ·

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Which way now? The Social Democrats go through the shake-out process

Time on the Opposition benches is meant to be a time of regeneration. The Social Democrats, voted out by the electorate, are not resolving their differences as many expected that they would. Main Issues in dispeto are ties with the West and the 1979 Nato decision to station missiles in Enrepe and negotiete in the hepa that deployment would net be necessary. The left of the party now claim that in these ereas, they are in a large ninjority. Certainly, there has been oee strong reactioe to the course the SPD is taking. It came in the form of a letter frem 10 Social Demacralic academics including Professors Kurt Sontbeimer, Thomes Nipperdey, Knri Kaiser, Hartmut Jäckel and Gesino Schwan, The accused the party of encouraging left wingers who wanted to tread the middle path equidistant batween Washington and Moscow. in this article, Lothar M. Marscheld outlines for Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Well) the conflicting currents

The Christian Democrats took years to come to terms with losing power io Bonu in 1969.

The Social Democrats are having similar problems adapting, but this time the symptoms are different.

There is no question of a chonge of leodersbip, sloce both Helmut Schmidt and Herbert Wehoer have retired to the ronks, and unlike the Christian Democrats in 1969, the SPD nead not feel hit by the slings and arrows of outrageous

A number of Social Democrats marrily undermined Helmut Schmidt's position while he was Chancellor, fondly imagining that the SPD would gain fresb strength once it was no longer duty-bound to back an SPD Chancellor.

The assumption that a spell in Opposition would be like aubbatical leave, enabling the party to develop Itself to the full, has aince proved wisbful think-

The moin problem the SPD foces is that it is bedevilled by so many unsolved problems. Its most serious drawback ot present is unquestionably the dispute over Germany's tice with the West and the dual-track Nato missiles-and-talks

It is no exoggeration to soy that tho Social Democrats' national executive committee has devoted itself almost entirely to this issue since the general cicotion in March.

The debata on security policy held behind closed doors by the parliamentary party neither resolved differences of opinion within the SPD nor succeeded in papering over the extent of the

The Social Democrats have changed a lot since the Nalo resolution was passed, lorgely at Helmut Schmidt's behest, in December 1979.

been to hide the differences, its avowed purpose was to arrive at a practicable choice of words until such time as the decision was reached in Geneva and to prevent the SPD'e image on the issue from fraying any further.

rty to order. Tha rank and file were clemouring more and more insistently for an immediata climb down on Nato missile commitments.

Tha first mova in this direction was

Burgomaster Hans Koschnick of Bremen chose to illustrate his case with an argument that could hardly be outdone in intellectual simplicity.

He said he was on the side of the milllons who wanted peace and not on that

of the bandful who felt a nuclear wor could be won. It is hard to believe that in 1979, the year the Nato resolution was reached, Herr Koschnick was deputy leader of the SPD and his Chancellor's faithful

The party leaders felt obliged to intervene by the illogical position of those who rejected o negotioted settlement even before there was any sign of onc

After all, Shadow Chancellor Hans-Jochen Vogel argued from time to time, the possibility of some sensible arrangement being negotiated in Genava could not be ruled out.

A paper drawn up by the deputy leuder of the parliamentary party, Horst Ehmke, and the foreign and security policy study group accordingly sought to keap the door open, ot least optically.

Cumbersomely entitled Statement by the Bundestag SPD on Western Alliance Polley, the Strotegy Debnto and the Geneve Tolks, it sald;

"We must not ease prossuru on the Soviet Union by declaring that we hove no intention whetever of considering u Note response to the stutioning of SS-20s In Europe."

. The paper even reculis the motives behind the Nato resolution;

"A point that prompted the December 1979 dual-track Nato resolution was the built-up of SS-20 missilea by the Soviet Union over the years regardless of our objection that they were in breach of key Western European security Intc-

Then, efter advising the United States to reactivate the "walk in the woods" proposals worked out by tha two chief delegates in Geneva, America's Paul paper embarks on o volte-fuco.

The "wolk in the woods" proposols last year envisoged o drastic reduction In the Soviet SS-20 potential in return for Western ogrecment to forgo deployment of tha Pershing 2, of whileh the Russians are particularly ulfuld.

"A solution to outstunding issues," the SPD paper continues, "cuuld be cuvisaged within the fromework of tha Start talks."

This provision mude it possible fur Democratic opponents of stu-Social tioning the new missilea in Germuny tu endorse tha paper as a whole,

The demand for the INF mediumronge missile talks to lead struight into the Start talks on strategic urms reduction means in effect that the missiles need not be instolled from this outumn,

It also means farewell to the duultrack decision in self-evident contrudiction of the assuronce that the Soviet Union must not be allowed tu feel thut tha threot of stutioning new missiles nu longer opplied.

The porliamentary party nonetheloss gave the policy statement its approval, with nine MPs voting ogainst it und cight abstaining.

It is interesting in this connection to note how Helmut Schmidt behaved. In severul interviews the ex-Chancellor hod given the impression that even he, as the "fother of the dual-track decislon," had changed his mind,

Representatives ul' the SPD's left wing promptly sought to capitaliso un this, in the Social Democretic weekly, Vorwarts, Egon Bahr forecast that if the SPD were to have to decide that weckend on the missiles there would be u unanimous voto ogninst them, fram Helmut Schmidt to Osknr Lufontninu and from Hens Apel to Erhard Eppler.

Florr Selimidt was not prepured tu nccapt this argument. Both on the notiunul executive and in the porliamentory party ha energetically objected to being clelmed by the opponents of the duultrack decision.

Ha still felt the 1979 decision was right. But he is probably in a minority. Hans-Jochen Vogel soid ha felt Herr Bahr's estimote that 90 per cent of SPD members were currently opposed to the missiles was not unrealistic.

Willy Brandt sold that if he had known then whot he knew today he would not have agreed to the decision at the time. SPACE RESEARCH It would be underestime

A week before the party porty met for its debate sand drofted by 10 Social Denger was published.

They included such numes as those of Professor helmer, Thomas Nipperdeg Hartmut Jäckel Schwun.

The memorondum did be at 30 hours ofter the US space in annurer similar to that of the did the challenger was faunched thillippic hy Richard Low chant criticism was leveled rements began.

The memorondum did be at 30 hours ofter the US space in annurer similar to that of the Challenger was faunched the comments began.

The memorondum did be at 30 hours ofter the US space in the US space in the Challenger was faunched in Museum and the Benshelm and der Bergstrasse, dt, Hildesheim and Hanover.

But the main objection was was a 150-litra drum-shaped contion slogan "In the German linside which five space experition slogan "In the German began automatically.

hud aimed at "u kind af lefter began automatically. man Guullism disowning as with Western Europe and No.

This had encouraged left egan with a bright idea by a Mu-who were keen to get the Side setospaca firm, Kayser-Threde line of equidistance betwee cH, in 1976 when Nasa could not

The gull-und-wormwood by Manich company, which has a frum SPID head office show roll of 80, was the first private finn party lendership feit cut to a de the United States to book pay-

But this curried little como with, the German scientific research happened, Johannes Ray, impetition for the young.

Minister of North Rhinks the customers in Challenger's Geand deputy lender of the way Special programmo are Nasa, the argued along much the same samu timu us the memoranti

There must he no galning sion, Herr Run suid, that its in any way prepared to ke Western ulliance.

Without its ties with the Federal Republic of Genus not he uble to survive. Eurly in 1971 Herbert Weber

"If the SPD ullows liself to nocuvred Into Opposition it is spilt. It will then he in the same as the Labour Party in Britais'

Viewed with hindsight this would appear to be exaggered Is clear that by switching out sition the SPD has by no men ed its contrudictions.

Lothur M. M. Rheinischer Merkun Ceit

tent of the tug-of-war withing terman students' hopes in rowest sense of the tare. a hurtling drum

on answare Assume

were devised - and years were In preparation — by five West in students aged between 16 and

and Washington, the guarantea that the mission would

The dons had odopted the space on board the space shuttle. Democrats' line of argument paid the US space agency a mere and denated its space to Jugend

research department of the US Navy and tha US Air Force and four American universities.

The five West German youngsters hava been backed financially by the Bonn Research and Technology Minlatry and scientifically by staff of tha Aerospace Research Establishment and the universities of Bonn, Göttingen and Munich.

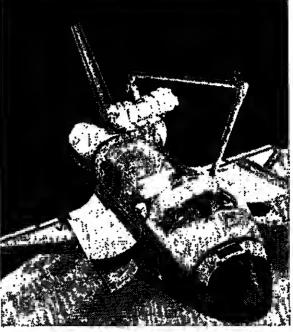
Michael Pascharat, 22, a physica student from Overhagen, naar Lippstadt in Westphalla, is a past prizawinner for physics in the Jugend forscht competi-

His experiment is to study in spaca tha dynamics of crystal growth by means of a heatable aluminium container in which a auturated solution of potassium dihydrogen phoephate Is to produce crystals ot a temperature of roughly 70 degreea centigrade.

In zero gravity more perfect crystalline shapes are expected to result than on earth. Pascherat is a sixth-semester physics student at Munich University of Technology.

Herbert Riepi, 20, from Etzenhausen; near Dachau, is o second-semester chamistry student. In 1979 he was Bavarian winner and national runner-up in the Jugend forscht competition with his findings on the usea of dinitrogen com-

·Hc hopes to identify the chemical and physical properties of a catalyst



ace specially built for the space experi-

ment by Heraeus, tha Hanau manufac-

205 degrees centigrade for 15 minutes

so as to refine about 400 milligrams of

pure nickel in the form of micro-crys-

Marcus Buchwold, 16, is a Hildes-

lieim schoolboy whose experiment is to

expose seed groins of wheat, barley,

oats and dwarf beans to heavy ion cos-

The radiation will subsequently be

identifiable on cellulose nitrate foil. The

biologist-to-be pluns to plant the

radiation-damaged seed back home and

campare its growth with that of normal

Helnz Kotzenmeier, 18, from Rei-

chenbach, neor Bensheim, is nnother

He lins pressed watercress seed Into

holes in a perspex sheet, plugging It

into position with cellulose, to study the

heavy metal intake of plants in relation

The plastic sheet is muintained at o

comfortuble 28 degrees centigrade with

the uid of o thermostnt to encourage

growth, while day und night light

rhythm is maintained by ortificiol light.

Absorption test

On board Challenger the seed is

Food intaka and growth ore to be

stoppad on Day Three so os to analyse

loter how much eadmium the watercress

Gunnar Possekel, 22, from Beeren-

bostel, neor Hanover, is a student of in-

formation science at Paderbonn Univer-

aity. He devised the timing devices for

His microcomputer is the size of two

paparback books. It is programmed to

switch a laser on and off, to Illuminate

the container with the potassium crys-

tal, to heat and control the temperature

of tha furnace and to switch the light on

Timing is vital in all four experi-

ments, so if there are uny failures on

this score then he will be blamed. Un-

less, that is. Nasa has to admit to a

breakdown us It did in connection with

Rudoli Metzler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, to June 1983)

the TDRS relay satellite,

und off for the watercress experiment.

the four experiments in the Jugend

being watered with a solution of cad-

mium nitrate and water.

forscht container.

hus absorbed in outer spuce.

schoolboy with o plont experiment.

mie rodiation

A nickel compound is to be heated to

Challengar and its payload SPAS-01 . . , artists impreceion,

Satellite was developed by Munich firm

Frankfurier **Neue Presse**

n its latest mission the US space Ushuttle Challenger had on boord an innovation for which manufacturers in the Federal Republic of Germany were largely responsible.

It was the first time the Challenger put a satellite into orbit that was later recovered ond brought back to carth.

The SPAS-01, short for Shuttle Pallet Satellite, was designed and built by Messerschnitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) In Ottobrunn, near Munich.

The Munioh aerospace firm used its own resources while collaborating with Nasa, The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry lent financial support.

The 1.5-ton sotelllto with eight acientific instrumenta ond threa cameras on board started working while still on board the space shuttle.

America's first womon ustronaut, Sally K. Ride, then operated a Canadian-bullt handler arm to push the satellite out of the loading bay and into space for an eight-hour flight.

The shuttla and the satalilta will orbit the earth at an aititude of roughly 300km. The satellite will fly up to 300 metres clear of the Challenger before it

SPAS-01 will carry out several experiments in space while doing public relutions work for Nasa; the three comerus will take still and movie photos of Challenger at work from various distonces.

... The photographs are being taken to mark Nasa'a silver jubilea and may be screened live on TV.

The eateilite cost roughtly DM32m from the time the flight was booked with Nesc io May 1978 to toka-off, Measuring equipment will cost an estimated DM25m more.

Project angineers used products uiready on the morket wherever possiblo to cut costs.

They used carbon fibre sailboard masts to build tha body of the satcllite, while divers' bottles wore used as gus storage containars in outer space.

(Frankfuster Noue Presse, 20 June (983)

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Hainrich Bechtoldt

Nama Address Profession

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Editorial

Herbart von Borch Kurt Georg Kiesinger Klaue Rittar Waltar Scheet Helmul Schmidt Richard von Weizsäckar

The elm of the occure may not have There was an urgent need to call the

niada by the mld-Rhine region, the second by the Saor, and just before the debate was held the Bremen region voted in favour of a categorical "no" to the stationing of Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Germany,

sidles most be thoroughly revised because no-one can afford the current surture ought to be left in principle to the the free market

Large-scale farmers can fend fur themselves, whereas farmers who are unable to make ends meet but are deemed worthy of assistance for social or environmental reasons (mountain formers, for instunce) should be paid u straight subsidy to enable them to earn a reasonable income.

It would be up to politics to decide on long-tarm structural improvements. Europe's foremost alm must be lo become self-supporting in all major ferm

That would not only enable a aultable large-scale farmers, for output, agricul- It is absolutely essential for a continent Over and whove this objects!

Those who have u reasonate pean agricultural policy in not just the egoistic well-beist mers and farming officials. bound to agree with the And

extent. Common Market taxpayer

> Hans-Gad (Suddenlache Zekunt 1)

Farm subsidies

Conlinued from page 5

timable value for man's

Let it be noted at this point that Europe too bas a lot to onswer for in this context. Many mistakea have been made in breach of the need to maintain ond take care of a natural living envi-

That is not to say that common Agriculturel Policy should stay as it is. Sub-

Instead of rewarding farmers, mainly

that has been hit by two seriors this century.

ever, European agriculture sho to hold its own in free compa world markets.

mands in principle if not 10 "

hope that pressure from the States will at long last bring th cians to their sensev.

Less intensive agriculture

had ut u cost. To some the

be urgued that londower

hound to meet the cost in the

But the cost, in terms of

duce the toxin count in exhau

More environmental

need to be used more flexible

that environmental protection

More careful consideration

he given to the efficacy of

tal measures before they are

entire environmental looks

The report says the state by

part to play. It and local min

mujor customers and sn

It is up to them to foster

environmentally sound,

to test and grade products.

products. The experts envis

effective.

put to full use.

the market.

nf invention."

encourage full use of recycles

voted to materials that are an

The report's proposals are

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derstunding of the system. It's

to dealing satisfactorily will?

mental problems.

mental hazard and their

should be limited if need be.

niques.

terest of society.

ore than 30 psr cent of the 2,667 varieties of fern and flowers native to Germany are extinct or in serious danger of extinction.

This is one of the findings of e report which over 50 scientists have spent three and a half years drafting. It bas just been submitted to Bonn Interior Minister Priedrich Zimmermann.

The project group was set up in autumn 1979 by the then Interior end Agriculture Ministers, Gerhart Beum and Josef Entl.

It was e mixed group of politicians and scientists headed by Bonn blology professor Hertmut Blck.

One of the banal yet essential points on which an effective and economic environmental policy depends is that everything is interconnected.

Another is that linear thinking, the projection of short-term trends into the future, is ineppropriate to en underetanding of reality.

So the authors of the report have adopted a different approach and advocate planning on the basis of e cyclical

The report begins with a catalogue of damage the anvironment has already undergone. Over 30 per cent of the 2,667 varieties of ferms and flowers native to the Federal Republic are cither extinct or likely to become extinct.

When one kind of plant goes, the report continues, 10 to 20 species of fauna die too, so interdependent are they eco-

Thus 55 per cent of mammals, 44 per cent of birds and 67 per cent of reptiles in the country are classified either as extinct or in danger of extinction.

Only a fraction of the 29,000 or so kinds of insect in Germany have been closely examined in respect of their survival prospects.....

THE ENVIRONMENT

Doomsday report's long list of fated plants

But of these 3,715 species e third are said to be in danger of axtinction.

If an ecological action programme is to make any sense, the report says, immediate action must be taken to protect species and their biotopes, or netural

Only if the demands listed are implemented might most of Germany's surviving flora and fauna be expected to survive. But for many endangered specles help, if it comes, will come too lete,

The scientists call for classification, evaluation and preservation of blotopes with a rich variety of species in all parts of the country.

These "blological islends" must be surveyed for size, location, ecological surroundings and possibilities of inter-

"Whet is needed," the report states, "Is a network dense enough to ensure the exchange of genetic potential end tha survival of migratory species."

The blotope protection programme must elso list minimum sizes and types of blotope and ensure that they are not, as far as possible, put to other uses.

The authors are particularly insistent on the need to protect the mud-flats along the North Sea coast. Dikes end embankments, they say, must only be built on condition that the mud-flais ere not reduced in surface area.

The Bonn government must no lon-ger provide funds from the estimates

earmarked for agricultural structure Improvements, and coastal protection.

Otherwise the Federal government would be shouldering partial responsibility for the factual destruction of the mud-flats.

A realistic ceiling must ulso be set for the amount of recreations use to which the mud-flats should be put. Similar Ilnilts ought, it is argued, to be set for the

Nature conservation areas and nationel parks must not be changed so much by extreneous influences that their targst, to conserve nature, is no longer possible.

The report thus calls for buffer zones to be set up to extend sufficient, protection until such time as uses are leid down once and for all.

Just as listed areas and netional parks must not be put to uses that jeopardiso the feetures that are to be protected, so uses that afford protection must be oncouraged.

Agricultural chemicals would naturally be banned, whereas hunting and fishing would be permitted, but only if there was no other way of regulating thu animel population.

Tourism should as a rule be forbidden, visitors being restricted so as to ensure they do no damaga.

Ecologists stress tha importance of safeguards for buffer zones to ensure that they ere not the source of hermful

Tha meesures they have in mind would be almed at ruling out pollution such as industrial fallout, truffic, lowering of the ground water level, fertilisers and pesticides.

Yet nature conservation alone is not enough to save nature in all its variety. Fifty-four per cent of the surface area of the Federal Republic of Germany Is furmed.

Scrious ecological mistakes are mude in the agriculturel sector. The lawe of nature ere criminally disregerded. Conventional farming, the report says, "line a detrimental influence on the aims of preserving species and the soil,"

The experts thus call for a network of hedges, benks and mini-biotopes to be maintained or leld on. They will in purt help to ensure agricultural output on a lasting basis.

This is e task that ought normally to be carried out in the course of consolldation and reallocation of arable land, whereas the trend so far has been to destroy structures that are ecologically

The use of pestleides and fertilisers must be prohibited in these mini-biotupe areas, the experts say. They would soonest see them used only by farmers.

Roedside vegetation, parks and gardens ought not to be treated with pesticides end fertilisers et all. A Plant Protection Act needs possing.

In farming the report would like to see the introduction of new pesticides that spere useful insects and animals. New methods of tilling end harvesting ere edvocated. So is careful treatment of marginal flora and fauna.

The report proposes a duty on proprictary fertilisers to prevent overfertilisetion, or alternetively a fertiliser ceiling, especially for market gardeners and

Limits must definitely be imposed on

the use of nitrogen-bend EXHIBITIONS they might even have to be he

The Waste Disposal Ad Some gaps in an otherwise strong offenders who uso too macket. collection of Egyptian history

history is being held in Heldelberg

duction, would be negligible section concentrates on Egypt payor luasmuch as fam to the pyramids and the second on would no longer be produced are during the Pharaonic millennia. For the land the expense of loan items are from two universitations of a consideration relicions (Heidelberg and Tüblinten ecological consideration schem, Stuttgart, and Frankfurt's just us property-owners him schaus), a well-known private colriding obligation to slide by and in Lucerne, and the Munich Collection of Egyptiao Art.

They feel consideration of Layrander that the given to an environmental and on gives a good idea of what vehicles to finance swifter



ablishment of un environment o

Environmental tests material artistic treasures there are in mandatory before the go about terman-speaking world.

for the manufacture of many items leave the beholder and production facilities, sometics because of the huge time

The report deals at length solors may feel they understand the state, it says, must change or logue to discover exactly what they ties to provide and added low admiring: a God, a king, a priest, a new energy-saving technique.

Industrial development por in impressions, are often over-envisuged mainly 'in small ming, A small king's head made of work systems in the framework wood for example, 12.8 cm high versified craft technology sia deled at about 1400BC, is ovidence the magnificant skills of the muster Three sectors ore given specifismen of this period. The young hasis: blotechnology to produce the taston of knowledge, listice sorrow, tics, foodstufts and energy; contsmpt, engraved on his tiny

development of energy were dependent of commodity supplies mother example: "Head of a Diceand low-energy productive wer", 16.5 cm high and dating niques using recycling and feet about 1970BC, a fuelol expression The economics of water see the consumer and fright, rigidly distribution are said to be a filled the panic-like gaze.

total revision. Sewage and non-expert visitors many of the must no longer use the rivers at the first leave questions unanswered.

Merginal areas where walk the head of the dice-thrower, fur unspoilt by men must be kepilled pie, is one of the many examples Conventional waste disposit didelbarg which proves that each cised, especially the failure to ation could produce art uf compastandard and quality. The ulmost year-old sculpture is reminiscent Weste should not be such quantities. Research should any ways of European Romanss-

ardless of the content of any parcivilisation, therefore, it is quite mable to talk of a "development" whereas there is no such thing es her development" in the sense of readvanced civilisation.

ete are doubts as to whather Egypartists consciously "created art". It ore likely that most of them were o concerned with fulfilling the com-

exhibition on Egyptiao art and missioned task put before them. And it was normal that nature of these tasks | leaflet tells the visiwas determined in most cases by religiuns systems. The visitor to such un exhibition, thersfore, should really be fumiliar with this fact in order to fully comprehend the work of art before him.

> Another essential prerequisite for undarstanding the exhibits is knowledge of the historical context surrounding this advanced civilisation.

The Suhara exhibition in Cologne in 1978, for example, suggested that the area around the Nila might have been gradually colonised

> emphasis in Heidelberg is on Egyptian irt, even though it treuted eparately ia . the xhibition's general context. Explusionions in one exhibilou catalogue (Bilder für die Ewigkeit, DM18) are linited to unalyses of ndlvldual iteurs. The religious and historical coutoxt is

y peoples from the

Sahnra region. The

entalogue Agypten vor den Pyramiden, DM12, has mara to offer in this respect. It goes into grenter detail on the historical developments butween the Egyptian Palaeolithic Age tu the "pre-Christian" age und the age of the "Unification of the Empira" (round about 3000 BC).

It is very well illustrated, one uf the must striking pictures being that of the magnificently stylised woman dancer from Upper ligypt.

Another positive aspuot in this second cutaloguo ero the piotorial references to the excuvations by the Culro brunch office of the German Archaelogical Institute. There is also mention of the (financially decisive) role pleyed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemein

In Bonn. However, tha : visitor is still left confused. He is not informed about the " meaning of terms · sucli · as "old", "middleaged". "recent". "empire". Nothing is said about the 3] dynastics before Alexander cumo from, how they developed histurically, and what iniplications cach dynasty had. All the visitor needs is some kind of referenca point covering the basic his(o-'rical facts. A mere list of dates is not enough. A summury of the most importunt religious concepts : la also An ... Sixteenth century plate, 43 cm high, comes from Benin, missing.

what is to be secu A German version tely been more useful to many visitors.

It is a shame that the organisers falled to consider such busic details, partienturly lu view of roissd by the exhibltion. Next time. they should not just be content with merely "presenting"

Limaatone group of figurinea 44 cm high from Egypt about

Demonstration of increase in African self-awareness

ing "Artistic Treasures from Old Nigeria" this year. Two years ago it held a Chineso exhibition.

Hildesheim was a nowerful diocese huck in the Middlo Ages, and its maguificent exhibitions have enabled it to regain some of the aura It once had.

During the Second World War a great deal af the old part of the town was dostroyed. ..

The Nigerin exhibition is the first time that the early artistle secrats from the aren along the Nigor, the "silver river", have been shown in this part of the world: It has already been presunted in New

York, Oslo, Londun and Stockholm.

An "Art along the Niger" exhibition shown in 1971 only dealt with a part-

Hildeshelm is continuing its exotic aspect of the current exhibition. This archneological series by presenttion muterial from the presant state of

> "This development has run parallel to the general increase in African selfawaraness. The assertion by the wellknuwn Africa researcher, Leo Frobenius, who expressus his doubts as to whether the utilifical language in this nrea has not in fact come from outside

Nigeria has increased during these twel-

two years and how greatly the claim by

Nigeria tu its owu civilisation has

the region, is emphatically rejected. The opinion based on chronicles, travel reports and other finds that non-uegroid groups from the Mediterraneun nreu, Asla Minor, Mcsopotanila, Persia, Egypt and Arabic, which travelled to this area on caravan routes, spread their tschniques and artistic idea seems to bo

The exhibition is split up into six sections, ranging from the pre-Christlan Nok terracotte, the products found in Igbo-Ukwu, Ife, Owo and Benin, to the Tsocde bronzes.

It is difficult for Europeans to recognise the differences in style, aven though they may see the differences in techniques used.

"The relief woods from the famous unitive expedition by British soldier. to the Kingdom of Benin in 1897 are ulso on display. The mach of the co-

As opposed to European art, which reflects the social changes undergone in each epoch, West African art objects are of a more static calibre. They are ri-_tualised expressions, although admittedly of the greatest perfection.

in There is a marked cultic rigidity even in the way animals are portrayed, end art still serves the Oba (king) and the Alaja (priest).

In view of the fact that the iron-melting techniques used for the oldest Nok

Continued on page 12



works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

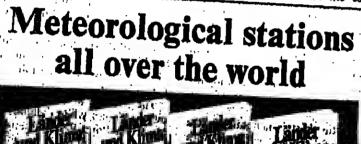
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supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference

These figures compiled over the years are invatuable both for planning journeys Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural stalightes, on climate,

population, irade and transport. commerce, industry and the travel trade. Chief with the four off.

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State to good a language Look it up in Brockhaus



Causes of schizophrenia still manage to defy efforts of researchers

bout u third of patients in German A psychlatric wards ore schizaphre-The illness is not widespreed, but

chronic sufferers often have relapses. Despita research views still differ on whether the causes are sametic, arganic, blochemical or psychogenic.

Thesa were same of the festures which emerged et a neurolagical sympaslum in Munich organised by Munich psychietrist Hanns Hippius.

Schlzophrenia is nat widsspreed. About one per cent of the population suffer from It at some stege.

But chronio and schlzophrenics often have relapses, which is why they acount for roughly ona in three people in psychiatrio wards.

Despite medical rescerch we ere still very much in the dark about the causss.

Treetment varies in accardance with opinion, but as it seems to be generally agreed that environmental fectors affect tha coursa of the lliness. The emphasis is by na means solely on drug treetment. Greet impartance is also attached to

social tharepy and rehabilitation. In this connection Jaachim-Ernst Meyer, formerly of Munich and now head af the psychiatrie ward at Göttingen University Hospitel, noted the advantages of the latest sedatives.

They were, he said, not as strong as elassical drugs used to sadate nerva patients. They made it possible to carry out simple rel abilitational activities of hospital. Patients were no longer flut

Verious forms af lang-term use of drugs mada drug therapy sefer end smaother. Drug treatment was mast successful with patients suffering from peranoid hallucinatory schizaphrenia.

This is a form of split personelity in which the patient suffers from insune ideas and liaffueinations, especially acoustic ones.

Treatmant was most effective with patients who had only recently begun to suffer from acute attacks of this kind of

If drug therapy was kept up the patient could be elmast completely sure of not having a relapse. A series of tests were made in Göttin-

gen. Neither the doctor nor the patient knew whether an effective drug or e

Nigerian art

Confinued from page 11

figures dete from between 500 end 200 AD, the metal products fram lkbo-Ukwu (9th to 11th century) are the recult of a thousand years experience one and the sema material.

The gleaming commemorative liceds from Benin, a continuation of the portrait-lika terracotta and brass heeds from Ife, the pair of leopards, and the busts of the kings, laden with pearls and amulets, all continue tha mystery surrounding Africa.

This mystery is as faseinating today as it was to Greek and Roman historiographers and Arabian easmographers.

Ingeborg Meyer-Sickendiek (Altgemeinn Zeitung Mainz, 1t June 1983)



They proved, Meyer said, that drug treatment was indispensable. in the plocebo group 72 per cent had relapses witbln a year and 90 per cent within 18 manths.

Both groups were given the same psycha-sacial tractment, but the disparity wes sa striking that the experiment hed to be abendaned prematurely far ethical reasons. Administering a placebo was ao langer felt to be advisable.

Psychietrists and patients elike find depreesiva phases thet occur during treetment for schlzaphrenie problematio. These depressions are partly due to the drugs.

Tha dactor is in two minds. If he interrupts the lang-term drug therapy he will be running the risk of his patient having a relapse into his psychosis.

Yet if he carnes on with the drug treatment when it no langer seems odviseble he may be unnecesserily cousing serious side-effects including depres-

Shaek treatment (insulin and electric shock therapy) have been used to treat acute cases of schizephrenia since the 1930s. Drugs that offect the mind have been used with success since the 1950s.

It is herd to say at all exectly how far petient has improved in the long ferm, but times spent in hospital have certeinly been causiderably reduced.

Casts have nat been cut to quite the same extent. Satisfactary autpationt care requires costly manpawer.

The second part of the sympasium enabled the experts who taok pert to deel mare loasely with scientific tenets in psychietry end ailied subjects.

Media expert Wolfgung Langenbu-cher usked whether psychiatry hed a bed Press, He was feit by his uudienco to take a somewhet one-sided view.

He wondsred whether it did hot in fact have too good a Press, a Press that was too isx because it did not properly exercise its contral function.

Psychlatrists themselves, unloved and misunderstoad, felt for the most part they were subjected to at times inordinetely one-sided, ideologically-motivated criticism by the media.

Politicai scientist Nikolaus Lohkowicz, wha had already dealt with how left-wing generally-held views on the subject were, brought these feurs to the

Muniah literary eritiu and schular Walter Müller-Seidl, whasa paper was an Psychlutry in Nurrative Writing, dealt mainly with Alfred Düblin, Geurg Büchner, Gattfried Benn und Arthur

Criminal lawyer Horst Schüler-Springarum daalt with Marriage? Affair? Or what? (On the Relationship between the Law end Forensio Psychlotry).

He was unhappy about the mesullisnce between psychiatrie experts and the courte, who were often hand in

His approach might allow the lawyar who had to rely on an expert opinion to do more justice to his own job of adminictoring justice, whereas the psychiatric expert, whosa medical judgements were often controversial, would be relegated more to his role es a doctor and

To the extent to which the diugnosis at the time of the offence was felt tu be less impartent than the prognosis, or forecest of likely later progress, bath expert end judge might, Schüler-Springorum urgued, be better ublo to puss judgment in terms of the individual rather than the cose.

The trouble the courts went to over expert reports ought to be concentrated on the offender's future prospects. They were what really mettered,

He did not feel his proposals were at uli utopian even though they might seem to be ulmed ut the "therupy not punishment" upprouch to the drug prob-

Ethologist Wolfgung Wickler from the Mux Plenck Institute in Secwiesen had a number of points to make on uggression and the role of the sexes.

He readily admitted that in puralicis between men end unimais unyona could make any interpretation he suw fit, hut feit that psychietrists could no longer afford to disregard the findings of believiourei research.

A similar point was mude by psychoiogiat Ernst Poppel, whose finel paper wae subtly, ambiguously entitled; Cun u compunion. Psychology Save Psychiatry? He was only prepered to give un indi-

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ecological integration.

Dependence on medicion

Women from families of

social contacts.

ning of an addiction.

opinion that integration is BEHAVIOUR the workings of the mind Case for (and against) il we were to gain a mean man. On the basis of a taxon of the soul genred to the the day nursery Intion a bridge might be l psycho- uni neuro-discipli He lavoured a departed

physicalistic view and set the ongles of articles dealing with direction of neuroblological integration. as appased to care in institutions

ontline his theory. It come then the economy needs the female chronometer, reception out farce, there is greater emphssis chronometer, reception the benefits of day-nurseries. In evaluation, action, pleasure of high unsupplement, an the It could well be, Poppe hand, aducotianalists and social that his approach remained atricisns are asked to prove the

listic theories of one many welte.

would be a pity because a line leaving aside this assumed link, a groundwork that could be man Sociol Paediatrics Association. chology and psychistry,

Berlin, was able to provide pleoty of

IVilhelm Grence for the dying-dawn of the daytsuddentsche Zehn, hery euphoria of recent years.

y-nurseries are understood in this One in 10 per to be educational institutious bles end infants up to the age of

a sleeping postently, the results of social eduin weli-run nursery schools,

on in well-run nursery schools, cater far children after the dayone udult German in siceping pill at least the Allensbuch opinion of the many traditional problems asthe Allensbuch opinion of the many traditional problems asted with doy-nurseries (high infent tallity rates in "hamss," "ematianal pitalism"), at least two have only a inadequately salved by modern nurseries:
greater medical risks, and pryche-sociol adjustment problems:

psycho-social adjustment problems:

The older they are, the world between the seves, howered between the seves, howered bed "Children in Day-Nursenes," by age group the ligures and the Health Office in Berlin-Tempel-of men and 14 per cental pointed out that puricularly informent and 28 per cent of week to be found in the more recent East to take sleepers daily. Sent in take sicepers daily, San

admitted to doing su sad ! fore practical and scientific axpo-pes has been gathered in East Eurosaid they took them seems countries in this field thun in the

heen linund to he linked will of isolution and difficulty belies and Infants, whose defence me-So it is in this case. People yet fully developed, are expased to ulone are much more likely by tree number of pathagsocs.

according to Saviet findings, olmost newcomers suffer from liinesses dur-

Frequency will also deposit the first few weeks.

ther a woman works or at Czechesievak research has confirmed aged 45 to 59 who go out is alterwarde those children educated well as looking after a hout dissynarseries become ill threa to five siceping pills as often as the ses mere often than children who are

Siceping pill consumpted An Esst German report says the dif-women is also dependent the same background, whereas another the user the age of three the differences to man, a white-collar worker of the same of three the differences to man, a white-collar worker of the same of three the differences to man, a white-collar worker of the same of the children have virpleyed.

kers take sleeping pills out the most common diseases among often as women from family pursery children are: disorders of skilled workers (nine and 18 pt respiratory tracts, inflammation of

spectively).

Ideven per cent of wive of unctive, as well as various other inrial staff or self-employed and the second pills regularly.

The Ludwig Boltzmann and the second process of the second pills regularly.

Addiction Studies in loss of the second process of the second pills regularly.

Addiction Studies in loss of the second process of the second pills regularly.

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The Ludwig Boltzmann and the second pills regularly as the second pills regularly and the second pills regular

muli families have limited.

He feels that there should be greater
This shorteoming is often the dical care and above all preventive idiction. Ide in Germany too, particularly for transferer Alumnia in this age-group.

A number of children are sa prone to infection that they ought not to be allawed to go to e day-nursery.

it is partiaularly disturbing that many mothers are fareed by circumstance ta take their children to the day-nurseries even though the child may be ill.

Mast scientifie studies which shaw thut day-nurscries pramate intellectual abilitise and encourage social behavlaur wera carried out la the United States on childreo belanging to the lower social

Cralg T. Ramey (University of North Carolina) said o timely intervention by gaod social education facilities could help prevent the feered drop in IQ for children fram problem families.

Bettye M. Caldwell (University of Arkansas), herself eo advocate of daynursery principles, regerds a positive in-fluence on tha child's social behaviour and mental abilities as a possibility; however, this depends a great deel on the quality of the Institution Itself.

Particularly during the first years of the child'e life, it is essential that the child has one ond the seme reference persoo if its emotional and psychological development is not to suffer.

According to Dieter Scholz, the deily separetion of femily and child during the child's first few years can lead to u lack of bonding experience and so-called confidance shocks. This can result in e series of adaptational and in some ceses long-term disturbances.

Somo studies have revealed a negative emotional development as well as problems with regard to the ability to farm relationships, the child's playing beliaviour end the development of its

A Soviet report showed that the adjustment to the day-nursery environment wes only successful in the case of 40 per cont of children under review. An equal percentage share suffered from moderately severe adaptational problems such as, somnipathy, loes of uppetite, indigestion or "general moodi-

The remaining 20 per eent were affeeted by extremely severe and longer-Issting psychological problems.

One of the most important tesks for u day-nursery and its child-minders must therefore be to establish individually whether the child is sulted for dey-nursory life. The child must be carefully observed during tha first few weeks.

Sonye Coulin, psychologist et the Child-Cera Centre in Munich, conducted an extensive survey in which she discovared that the mothers of day-nursery children observe problems more frequently than the "femily" mothers.

greater depressiva tandencies and a children are trying to hald up a mirror lower frustratian threshold, i.e. the ability for the child to walt a while between the expression of a desire and its fulfilmeat.

Of course, such information must be interpreted with care. There is also evidence for tha fact that there are hardly any differences whatsnever between family-educated and ehildren educated in dey-nurseries on a half-day bacis. particularly if these children cama to the nursery at an early age.

Howaver, despite in same cuses heated discussion in Berlin, there was une-Continued on page 14



Oh! What a horrible world: child paintings shatter an illusion

A in Bonn gave cause for social concern, sald the Bonn Minister For Youth, Family Affairs end Heeith, Heiner Geissier.

He said the exhibition revealed that children do not see their environment ns ideni, it was hostile and needed

This, said the minister, wes itself a pulltical statement.

The paintings were by 38,000 children aged between cight und 14. Fcw factured the happy and pretty world one would expect to find in a ohlid's

Mast expressed fsars of environmental destruction, af war or of getting bed murks nt school.

Herr Gelssier anid that ane disadvantage of n democracy is that not everyone could vote. So the Interests of children were often neglected and left

The childlese voter had the some vote us the fether of five children.

Gelssler urged politicians to speak up for those in society who cannot.

The government in Bann is haping to Improve the living conditions for children with the help of its femily-palicy

The President of the German Child Protectian Society, Professor Bärsch, also tank the children's paintings to be a werning to adults.

The painting competition was organised by the Child Protection Society tagether with the "Private initiative for the Family.

The exhibition will then travei oround German towns end cities for one veer afterwards.

to the adults of their terrible world or whether the adults prompted the chlidren into presenting the world in such a

Even the fear in a child's imagination is still real. Imagined stress at achool becomes more vivid.

Perents who visit the exhibition will have to do some serious thinking when feced with such paintings, mony af which bear witness to the increasing pressure on children to do well and get good marks at school et all costs.

One puinting, for example, shows a child lying forward aeross ita aehooi

n exhibition of children's paintings desk. Abava the child, a flash of lightning races through a storm-cloud. Inside the storm-cloud, there is a devil on the left-haod side and an aagel on the right-bend side.

A 12 year-aid girl portrayed herself as e tiny being standing in front of o chimaey stack surrounded by signs prohibitlag her and ordering her to do ecrtein things: "Leave some for Dad, practise on your guitar, learn your English vacabulary, do you have to keep hiding away in your roam? ...

What families haven't gone through this before?

Another painting abows three children end their parents sat at a dining tnbie. Balloan captians can be seen coming out of Mum and Dad's mouths, full of complaints and warnings.

industrial landscapes, dying forcats, people wearing gas mesks, rubbish tips, high-rise buildings, dead drug addicts. harror visions of mushroom clouds and wer. Is this really the world of children taday? Or has the jury deliberately made a limited sciection?

it was easy enough to helicve what a 15 year-old Victnameso boy painted. A war scene, with alreraft, tonks, burning hauses, an ebandoned children'e playground and a small lake with a few white ducks swimming on it.

Meny of the prizewinners are children of Germany's foreign workers.

A class of Turkish children from Augsburg, praduced a combined painting, which shows mare joy of life then most of the paintings by the German It chows a colourful group of chil-

dren skipping end playing bail game in front af a bigh grey waii and beneath the painting together using scraps of

The grey wall was printed on to the paper using potatocs. They used a spongo far the sky and a tea-strainer and tooth-brush for tha sand at the front of the palating.

A nine year-old Greek girl from a Greek sehool in Nuremberg painted a series of impressions; how her mother warns her about the danger of traffic on German roada, an injured child sat in e room und finally a dreum: send, sun water. Underneeth tha painting in lurge

Conlinued on page 15



EDUCATION

Curious ethnological point: the students roll in as the professors roll out

The number of studeots studying eth-I nology at German universities is rising fast.

There are many reasons for this sudden popularity. Togethar with the appeal of the unknown (culture, sociel system etc.), many students are hoping to find answers to some of life's fundemental questions: are wars end violence part of human nature? Do other races and nations have hetter ways of preveoting social conflict?

Others are only interested to bridging the waiting period hefore studying the subject thay really want to study.

A case in question is 21 year-old Ruth, who instead of walting for five years to study psychology decided to teke up ethnology et Berllo's Free Uni-

Interest in other culturel groups hes also grown because many young Germans are unhappy with their own caltaral heritage and background.

During recent years, on unusually large number of school-leavers have opted to study ethnology, a subject which only had about 10 or 20 students just a few years ago.

Today, ethnology departments are finding it difficult to cope with the rush and the 2,000 students in Berlin have brought the department there to the verge of collapse.

Many would-he ethnologists ore hop-

Was ereignet sidt in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschlond die Weit? Antworten auf diese Fragen glei Ihnen OIE WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Toges- und Wirtschaftszeitung

In Genf spielt Moskau auf Zeitgewinn. USA enttäuscht

Que se passe-t-il en Allemagne? Comment l'Allemagne regardet-elle le monde? s trouverez les réponses à ces questions dans WELT, lo qualifien allemand indépendant

nn eseinesa cup è cup 0 SpánnicelA Como vê a Alemanka o mundo?

ing to find jebs which correspond to their qualifications. A field of scientifie research which was once limited to a seleet minority therefore, now runs the risk of heing overrun.

Professor Rolf Herzog, cheirman of the German Ethnological Society, feels that the interest is based on a mixture of Rousseau, Kari May and genuine personal commitment for the problems of the Third World.

Another motivating force is seen to he the subject's general educational

Philosophy professor Jecoh Taubes from Berlin sees tha desire of young people to get to know the life-styles, rites end myths of foreigo peoples as the maio fector. An expression of the feeling "thiogs can't go on the way they are". This assumption wasconfirmed by a survey carried out in a Berlin ethoology department. Students were asked to describe their motives for seeking differeat ways of life, religions and morul concepts, as well as argumants against German society.

Many stated that they wanted to "get away from normality". They object to existing social constraints and the general security-mindedness.

This is one of the reasons why they don't mind studying n subject which offers them little or no job prospects when they finish their studies.

What is happening in Germony? How does Germany view the

Cho cosa sto succedendo in Germania? Como vede lo Germania il mondo?

Risposto u tali questil le trovale in UIE WI.LT. Il quotidiano indipendente, economico della Oermania, a livella paliunale

Qué sucede en Alemenia? ¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo? Usted encontrata la contessación a astas pregunta: en tille W.L.T. el diario elemán independiente,

the ctlinology department.

Conlinued Irom page 13 nimous agreement that the state should do more to encourage family education

To put it in u nutshell: just as there are "good" and "had" families, there

Justin Westhoff todddeutsche Zeitung, 16 June 1983;

ter contact between the pair the Museum for Folklore Ho therefore suggested ag As one third-semester student put it, they want to keep their minds open for

new ideas and "not simply give up". In an effort to prevent the total collapse of the teaching cupacity far this sabject, most universities have heen forced to restrict or evan bun further ethnology admissions. Berlin's Frea University has also decided not to tuka on any more stadents for this subject.

At tirst glance, its seems rather odd that Berlin should be such a centre for those who want to study ethnology.

The fear of army canscription (Germen nationals resident in Berlin cannot he conscripted) cannot be the only reason, as many of the newcomers to Berlin have been studying for some semesters already and so cannot be called ap

The city's real appeal would seem to be different "seenes", whileh purticularly help students to discover their own personal identities. Especially the alternutive groups, house occapiers and women's lib groups eppear to play an important part liere,

The ethnology department at the Free University also holds the record for the sorry state of teaching and research.

As the stadents have increased, the teaching stuff hus drapped. Once there were four professors. Now, the last ane is about to leave and there will be noone in the department entitled to carry out final examinations.

One professorship has been vacant for some time and another was vacated by the former head of the department. Yet anather professor didn't feel up tu

This ienves just ona professor who dues his hest to keep things going with tha help of an equality limited number of academic assistants. His contract, howaver, expires at the end of the current semester.

Berlin's Senutor for Selence und Research, Wilhelm Kewenig, saw the state of emergency as an oppartunity to "do things properly". Ha set up a special commission made ap of German and foreign ethnologists to give some serlous thought to ways of reorganising

He was hoping to find a way of catching up with the Humboldt Universlty in East Berlin, which has always been the ethnology centre in Beriln.

Kewenig urged the university ethnologists to cooperate more closely with the much-respected Museum for Ethnology, just a few streets away from the

Day nurseries

thun day-nursery education,

This does not mean that day-nurseries should be condemned, there must he a pluralistic system to caler for the differing needs und requirements of

are "good" and "bad" day-nurseries.

Although lectures ste MODERN LIVING there has been a lack of the

between the two institutions: Changing political mould in the late 1960s. Changing political mould Kewenig would elso like b of terror groupings

special research area on Generally in the anti-imperialist struggle.
re within the research field of the shall overcome!" Once, there much doubt that this was a left-

This, however, did not apply slogan.

versity staff. German folder is Bundeskriminalamit, or Federal misused by the Nuzls that it is in Wiesbaden and the state units taboo subject aver since.

the Cologne-besed Vertassungs-Apart from the fact that he cologne-based vertassungs.

Apart from the fact that he cologne-based vertassungs.

Apart from the fact that he cologne-based vertassungs.

Scientists have made a name geostitution, the counter-intelligenselves in this field, the name geostitution, the counter-intelligenselves in this field, the name, can no longer be so sore.

The cologne-based vertassungs.

Apart from the fact that he cologne-based vertassungs.

March the avowedly left-wing Recost among stadents for such the name of the cologne based the name.

Seldorf office of Standard Elektrik

The special commission sets at an ITT subsidiary.

wenig also showed restrain was hacking right-wiog dictatorthe saggestion by the Free Unit with cash and weapons technology.
deal with the problems of force with cash and weapons technology.
deal with the problems of force with cash and weapons technology.
deal with the problems of force with cash and weapons technology.
deal with the problems of force with cash and weapons technology.
The lit was the boot on the other
ritles in German conurbation;
Neo-Nazis Odfried Hepp and
urban ettinology as it were.

One advantage for studes a newspaper Die Tageszeitung a
with this aspect weald be the proclaimlog similar slogans.
of field research on their owne e," the two right-wing terrorists at the end of their letter. That was departure for both the Bundesalemiand the Verfassungsschutz. year there were about 100 raids is facilities to Germany, including

The commission advised to

to make better use of existing

new material.

ties rather than to spend too.

In view of the existing had

Near and Middle East.

lessorships. This recommend

ment procedure. Until then,

dents, who nevertheless are not

is virtually no response to call

kes or similar protest action.

There is general upathy and

wal into one's own private

Spects and overcrowded least dampen the willingness to take "Now, the situation is used down the line, no one knows."

Ruth Beign

(Die Zeit, Nie

their studies". . . .

sturt protesting."

which people were injured and university, research emphis continue to be placed on Alm All 10 were the handlwork of The spakesman for the 26, and his wife Christine, 22, tha department appoint in Ghent, their interest in academic after their hideout the police found their interest in academic after their hideout papers and addresses

This would help access to the maseum's excess to be the second to the maseum's excess to th

The commission uguin and for offences in connection with will he submitted to the union temperate.

However, in ou effort to make teaching capacity it calls apprehensive to advertise for at less than the union to a connection with the union temperate.

However, in ou effort to make the union to a criminal association). It calls apprehensive the police and after a shoot-out the police, faces similar charges. the police, faces similar charges.

taken up hy the university? when the Heweckers are tried in th soon they will be charged sole-It suggested to the university and they will be charged soletice that the two best pulded and they pian to stymic the deadrecentrate on the regional research.

Asia and Africa. Later, two being held for political reafessorships should be crented.

However, it will take two years.

However, it will take two year din.
the first professor can take believe," they wrote, "that petty tion on account of the leaghter a interests can be set aside by those sim to be undogmatic.

gancy programme including as all it needs is to go by a number of turers will keep the department adding principles such as anti-impe-Certainly not good news in m, anti-racism and anti-fascism to

voeiferous in their protest. It seems very difficult to go. Rotten world meetings together newadays at Continued from page 13

we find the words "Oh, If only I be in Greece."

positive paintings at this exhibi appalled at the fact that pens: "despite the fact that robbing the studeots of the very re those depicting dreams.

the children see themselves inside house; one child painted a "thill park" with a stockade and shops ligh "Adults Keep Out!". a follor-skating paradisc.

view of many of the fears shown at this bition, it's a good thing that are at least no limits to the dreams Brigitte Mohr

(Presidence Allgoristic Zeltung

arrive at es broad as possible a resistance front at all leveis."

Even the anti-impis, as militant undogmatic left-wingers call themselves, were taken aback by the new comrades who laid claim to their solidarity.

Right-wing terrorist Michael Kühnen. wrota to Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt last year outlining the neo-Nazls' change of course. Writing from the maximum security

wing of Celle prison he envisaged a kind of truce with left-wingers with a view to weakening the current system. ao aim held in commoo.

There were members of the alternative movement, the peace movement' and anti-nuclear campaigners who were' opposed to certain aspects of the prevailing system for entirely honourable motives, he said. Commoo campaigns were concelva-

bic. Young National Socialists could well demoostrate against the proposed new runway at Frankfurt airport or against housing speculators. We have always said we were socia-

lists," Kühnen wrote. The stationing of medium-range US

missiles in Germany will in all probabllity prompt both left- and right-wingraids. Anti-imperialism mainly means. anti-US Army. "The political scandsl," the Revolu-

tionary Cells berated West German leftwingers last April, "Is not that fascists. have been shie to convert into military moves this viewpoint widespread in the peace movement."

The viewpoint referred to is the argument that the Federal Republic of Germany is an occupied country and a nation threatened both culturally and in nuclear terms.

German war veterans' organisa-

Ation, Stahlhelm, has problems with

members who wunt to give the Nazi su-

Stiff right arms on an old

Some members were threatened with bodily eviction from this year's meeting in Celle if they didn't desist, according to the Stahlhelm head, Paul Koch, 70. "They trembled as I warned them."

but they said yes," Herr Koch told a Press meeting in Celle. At the 1977 conference in Aachen

there was an Italian delegate who just couldn't keep his right arm down. He didn't know the Nazl salute was.

gates had been unaware of the fact too. Herr Koch has since taken care to ensure that the organisation does not run into trouble. "Before our meetings we slways make a point of saying there

hanned in Germany. Two other dele-

He prefers not to use the Nazi salute even at gatherings in other countries where there is no such ban.

In Flanders he once attended public meeting where the Horst Wessel Song, a Nati griffiem, had been played. Everyone else had stood up and sting. He had preferred to remain seated

and stay quiet. Afterwards he had been asked whether he was really a German. The Stahlhelm, he assured journalists, is not extremist. It expressly ask-nowledges the constitution of the Fed-

eral Republic of Germany.
Paul Koch is used to trouble with the discipline of his comrades even though

"The scandal," the Revolutionery Cells continued, "is that such a viewpoint exists at all and that it has been possible to exolude social revolutionary and anti-imperialist positions yet span the entire range of left-wing reformista.

"From the anti-missile petitloners to Die Tageszeitung and the Greens It Is a viewpoint that has been used to extend the coalition capacity of the peace movement to nationalist or even fascist

"This has been partly dooe deliberately, partly in unwitting naivete."

The Red Cells said they had not arranged raids in connection with President Reagan's visit to Germany last Jane or the Bonn Nato sammit merely because Dallas was to he screened ou TV for a further season.

Yet West German left-wingers as a wbole showed increasing signs of cultural pessimism in respect of the spread of American culture. Hitler had expounded this viewpoint

In a single sentence by saying that there was more culture in a single Beethoven symphony than all America had so far produced.

The Revolutionary Cell pamphlet Beethoven v. McDonald's prompted an unasually heated correspondence in the letters columns of Die Tageszeitung.

The response could only be compared with that to controversial subjects such as paedophilla, speed ilmits for private cars and the sacking of a staff writer for Bmma, the womeo's lib magazine. One correspondent was most upset by the cultural infiltration of the US occapation forces as evidenced by Coca-Cois and McDonald's, Charles Bukowski Instead of Friedrich Schliler and Sammy Davis Jr. instead of the German New Wave.

"We can be gratified there is a wall running through Germany, "Hepp and Kexel write. "It at least ensures the survival of 17 million healthy Germans in the eastern part of the country.

"The minds and souls of people here In the West are in the process of stultificution," the two neo-Nazis note in a



Visions of a truce with the extreme left ... nac-Nezi Michael Kühnen.

pro-Soviet pamphlet estitled Farewell to Hitlerism.

Christiao Lochte, the head of the Verfassungsschutz in Hamburg, does not dispute for a moment that a clear line can no longer be drawn between loftand right-wingers in some respects.

Last December be was one of the first experts to suspect that neo-Nazls were responsible for bomb raids on American servicemen in Germany.

He says there has been no ideological rapprochement, however. Farewell to Hitlerism is in his view a podestrian venture in intellectual terms.

"If Kühnen is unrealistic enough to imagine he might be able to fight alongside iest-wingers he is mistaken." Horr Lochte says.

But he is reluctant to forecast what might happen in the long hot autumn that is expected to ile ahead,

Might oco-Nazis try to bomb their way into the political fairway of the peace movement? He was not prepared to engage in public speculation on this Rainer Jogschies

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagablait, 12 June 1983)

soldiers' body

discipline and the spread of soldierly thought are alms of the organisation.

He is also used to trouble with the media. Nearly everything that was written about the Stahlhelm was wrong, he complained. But he refused to be specific when

pressed for details by journalists. He also refused to admit the Press to any of the conference sessions. He would not even say what topics were to he discussed or how many

members the organisation had. The Stahlhelm, he said, did oot engage in public activity at all. It pursued Its aims by word of mouth.

The public might never have learnt that a meeting was to be held in Celle had not the burgomaster felt duty hound to say a few words of welcome.

Oberhürgermeister Helmut Hörstmann and town clerk Ulrich von Witten wrote how pleased they were that Celle had been chosen as a vooue, establishing ties with the traditions of a garrison

towo.
They also hoped that all participants would feel at home in Cells despite the

expression of dissatisfaction by a minority of local opinion.

This minority included the trade unions, the Social Democrats, the Greens, some Free Democrats, the Protestant Church, the Society for Christian-Jewish Cooperation, the Association of People Persecuted by the Nazl Regime and various other groups.

At meetings on successive days they voiced dissatisfaction not only with the Stahlhelm gathering but also with the civle authoritles. Stones and fireworks were thrown by

a few unidentified individuals among the 1,000-strong demonstration on the

to proceed the 200 Stabilities on duty to proceed the 200 Stabilities delegates with an appointunity to retailate. One police water cannon inadvertently bombarded a plateon of policemen.

Many bishihelm delegates were elderly men, but there were youngsters

derly men, but there were youngsters too who gathered beneath the German lipportal flag.

The assembly hall where the meeting wal field was cordoned off by police as delegates passed through. It was like a fedfress. Two delegates from Peine, near Bruntwick, were tasked by journalists what the organisation's aims were. The alder implied with a quotation from the classics.

"Our knowledge and understanding tree shrouded in darkness," he said. And wont in

